Sense, Nonsense and Sensational

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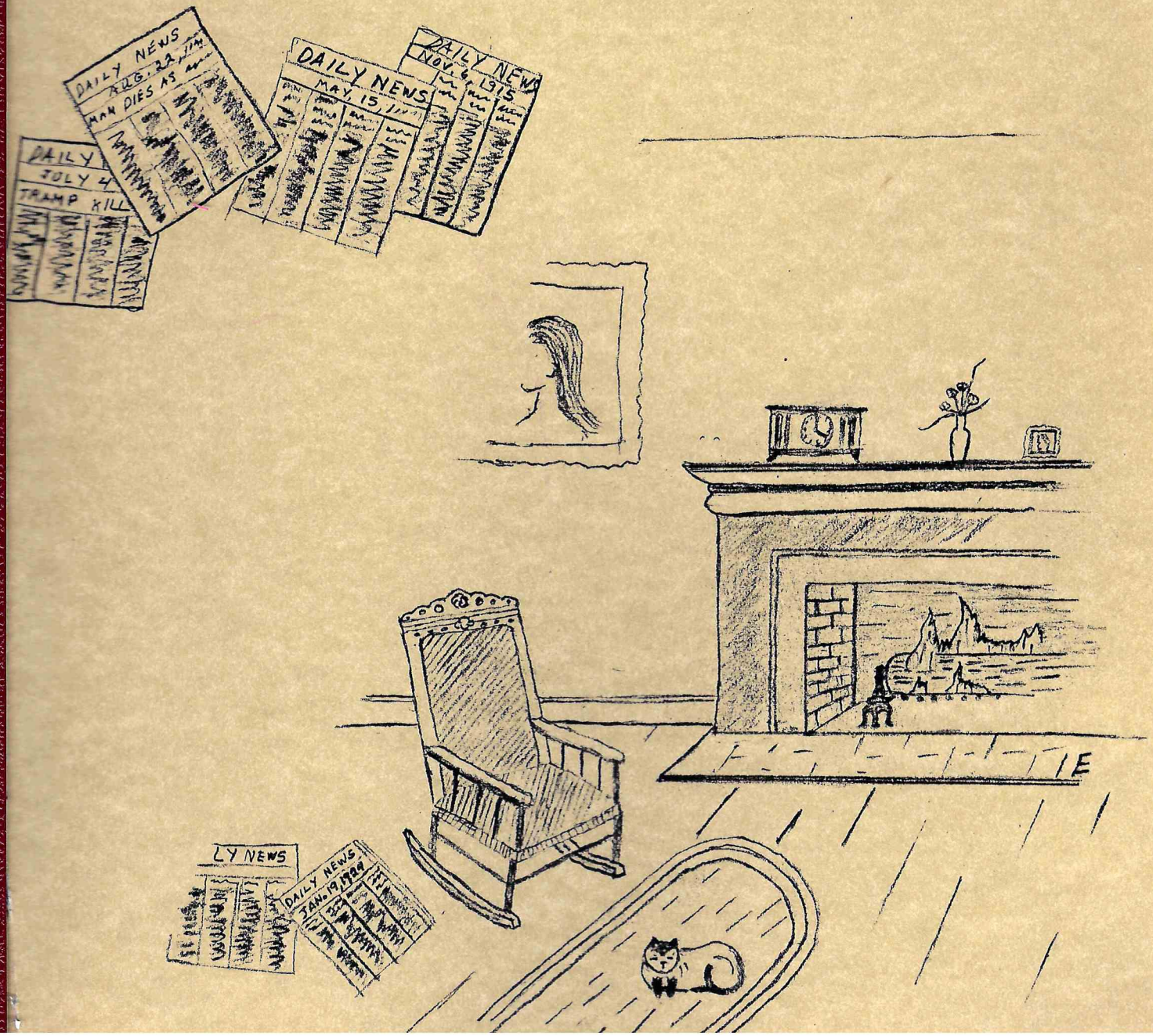

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INTRODUCTION

After completing my first book "Chief Du Quoin and The Town That Came After", I was amazed at all the trivia type items or humerous items I had accumulated during my research. I could not trash it, I had spent far too much time and used too many pencils. I knew I could not just store it--so I decided to collect more in the hope of sharing it with others. When I read some of the items to others, I found they too were interested. The great part of it comes from the Du Quoin Tribune and its editor, John T. Beem. Some is from the "Centennial" issue of the Du Quoin Evening Call, some from the Intelligencer, a bit from the Pinckneyville Democrat and Pinckneyville Advocate.

There is no rhyme or reason to the order of the items, for as I researched the history on a certain subject, in perhaps 1880, I recorded articles. The next week at the Library might have me in the year 1874. Dates are included to allow anyone to reference the articles, especially if it has genealogical interest.

Newspapers of the past were about the only source of news from the "outside" world. They were the guiding force in the towns, helping determine politics, aiding in directing needed projects, from such things as to the need for a fire department to ridding the city park of weeds. The editor would sometimes flatter the reader, sometimes scold, but always tried to direct the town's path into the future. If the editor stressed the need for a flour mill (and how much money could be made) in a week or so, one or two mills would be in the planning stage or one already in construction.

Of course, not every editor was successful. Let him stray too far away from the basic beliefs of the citizens and he might find himself ridden out of town on a rail, or his printing plant might be trashed.

This brief philosophy appeared in the September 16, 1875, Du Quoin Tribune. "The man who attempted to publish a newspaper that would please everybody and offend no one, starved to death at the end of three months for want of patronage and as we prefer dying a different death from starvation, we shall not attempt to follow his example." The same is true to some extent about this writing.

Also, I have included some information collected from various sources and woven together about some of the interesting people who had much to do with our past.

So, here it is, some sense, some nonsense, and some sensational from the "good old days."

Bill, this is a "few" book. Enjoy!
Doug Eisenhauer

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Pending

SENSE, NONSENSE AND SENSATIONAL

Items from the Du Quoin Tribune will be identified by a "T", from the Du Quoin Evening Call Centennial issue by a "CC," Pinckneyville Advocate by a "PA", Pinckneyville Democrat with a "PD", and the Intelligencer by an "I".

Since there will be so many dates used, we are going to use a space saving method for dates, month, day and year, ie. 5-15-1986.

Many little inserts, such as this one dated 8-22-1874, voiced an editor's feelings. T, "Tramps, Tramps, Tramps are marching and it is a wise policy to keep your doors and windows fastened and have a double-barreled shot-gun ready for business."

T, 10-8-1874, "A dog to a person living in a village is about as necessary and as much comfort as it is to have the itch."

T, 10-8-1874, "A dentist in Wisconsin, who kissed a young lady while filling her teeth, was called upon by her father with a shot-gun. He paid the parent $500 not to fire, being extremely sensitive to noise."

Epidemics of the old days both fasinated and frightened me. In 1833, St. Louis had 262 deaths from cholera between January 2, and July 9. The news of it was usually suppressed as it kept people away. Newspapers in other towns would sometimes print sensational exaggerated reports of the number of deaths and finally in self defense the home town newspaper would present a more factual report.

Cholera was described as an intestinal disease, infectious, characterized by violent diarrhea and vomiting, muscular cramps and collapse. Cholera infantum was also an intestinal disease of infants with vomiting and diarrhea. Cholera morbus was noninfectious, rarely fatal, with diarrhea and cramps, mainly caused by contaminated food. Cholera was usually a summer disease and with the fatal type death came swiftly, occuring in four to five hours. The Cairo Democrat of September 9, 1866, reported many cases of cholera in Marion, 8 had died in the previous week.

Smallpox reared its ugly head regularly. T, 5-17-1877, "As so many false rumors are in circulation in the county and through the newspapers in adjoining counties concerning the smallpox in our city we deem it our duty, as far as possible, to correct these statements, and at the same time let the people know the extent of the disease in the city. That we have cases of smallpox in our limits we do not deny, but that people are dying off at the rate of 20 to 30 a day, we do deny very emphatically."

The article goes on to say that two citizens have died, both "colored," who

had the disease in its regular form. There were two families with the disease and in one family most were about recovered. The city authorities had taken over, employed a physician to care for the ill, appointed a man to obtain food and medicine for the patients and their families, who were to stay in their homes under quarantine. A "hospital" had been established at the District fairgrounds, where those who could not get care at home or who, for "want of means became charges of the city", would be cared for.

The people were told in severe tones not to mingle with others and to report all cases to the authorities. The mayor had issued a proclamation spelling out quarantine proceedures, with a $50 fine for violation. Vaccinations were given to many persons.

T, 5-24-1877, Twenty cases of smallpox had been counted in all and there had been two or three more deaths. The next week the physician in charge of the smallpox victims gave a review of the situation. "As Dame Rumor has been busy and at times disposed to take liberty with the truth in regard to smallpox in this city, I have thought it best to give the public the facts." He told that there had been 44 cases since January. Of these, ten had died, eight had been black people and two were white. There were 19 persons with the disease, 17 of whom were at the "pest house" at the District Fairgrounds.

Doctor John McLean went on to assure people that all was under control, since only eight new cases had been reported, four of these were in one family and the other four were in families that had previous cases. Dr. McLean was to be absent for a week, due to a trip to Chicago and Dr. Warren Burgess would take over the duties at the smallpox hospital. By June 21, all of the hospital cases had been released. Pinckneyville was now reporting several cases with two dead. Business was reported as bad, due to the smallpox. On June 28, two more cases had been found hiding in their Du Quoin homes.

At this same time strawberries were selling in St. Louis for 40¢ a crate, and raspberries for 12 1/2¢ a quart.

By August the Tribune requested that the smallpox buildings at the fairgrounds be thoroughly cleaned as smallpox was a winter disease and the buildings might be needed again.

T, 11-5-1868, Some young and enterprising young ladies were making as high as $30 a week in Philadelphia, by painting colorful and fanciful glass signs.

At the same time, a new law was to go into effect in Ohio, requiring all physicans who had not received diplomas, to suspend their practice.

Another item in this issue stated that "Lost Prairie has been found and now

is known that there is 62 more Republicans than Democrats living there."

An article picked up from Lawrence, Kansas said: "Colonel Forsyth and the men wounded in the late Indian fight are improving rapidly and are more determined than ever to fight the red-skins. The western plains are literally covered with buffalo moving south. The locomotive runs over a buffalo nearly every day."

T, 11-12-1868, "A large lynx was killed in Buchanan Co. Iowa, a few days ago, by a girl 16 years old, who dispatched the animal with a corn-cutter when it had nearly conquered two dogs."

T, 11-19-1868, Oranges of the new crop were selling for $2 for 100. Vesuvius had become "agitated" and a new cone had formed and was spewing out streams of lava. Heavy earthquake shocks continued to shake the South American coast. Eight steamboats were detained by low water on the upper Missouri River and might have to stay there until spring.

T, 6-4-1896, The 11th annual commencement of the high school was held May 28, at the Opera House, (this was Neighbor's Opera House at the McCollum Drug Store location). Eight girls and one boy graduated. They were Bertie Swafford, Molly Mifflin, Raymond Linze, Tena Golden, Fannie Long, Hattie Fallon and Susie Adams. Miss Adams gave an oration entitled "Possibilities of Spare Moments." She was described as using graceful gestures, having a well modulated voice and pleasing appearance.

T, 7-29-1875, C. F. Linzee, Sam Neeley, T. T. Fountain and John Schneider of Du Quoin had made a trip to the southern part of the state recently.

T, 1-31-1878, in Old Town Topics, "For some time past, this locality has been infested with a couple of lewd women, and I am requested to say to them through the Tribune, that if they do not make themselves scarce hereabouts, that the farmers will make it their business to see that they are placed where they will trouble no one very much."

At one point, the Tribune noted that on the night of Nov. 16, 1833, there were hundreds of falling stars, that the skies were filled with speeding metorites. This brief article set me to searching for more information. Research showed that some persons estimated 10,000 meteors fell each hour. Some set the time of the shower from after midnight until dawn. The Sangamo Journal reported the shower began at 3 A.M. and resembled a shower of fire. Regardless of when the shower began, the reaction of the scientifically uneducated populace must have been varied. Some probably feared the end of the world, while others watched the phenomenon in wonder and awe, marveling at the beauty of the "night when stars fell like rain."

T, 9-28-1906, Dr. Dunn performed an operation on the little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Dillon and discovered a sewing needle just above the knee cap. The child had complained of pain there for some time. It was presumed she swallowed the needle as an infant.

T, 12-28-1906, J. Naumer was authorized to establish an electric light company.

In 1907 one finds advertisements for Castoria, Blue Ribbon Beer, Kennedy's Laxative, Maple City Soap and Ballard's Snow Liniment. Brick layers at Murphysboro's new shoe factory were making 55¢ an hour.

CC, The 366 mile route of the Illinois Central Railroad from Chicago to Cairo passed near only three major settlements, Bourbonnaise with approximately 1710 persons, Jonesboro with 580 and Urbana with 210. Travel was very slow and difficult before the railroad as evidenced by a remark of Col. Roswell B. Mason, who said, "Leaving Cairo, November 18, we reached Vandalia on the 23rd." (140 miles in 5 days or 28 miles a day.) "The road was so bad it was thought nearly impossible to get through. It is no wonder there were few takers willing to buy government land at $1.25 an acre."

It was through the efforts of Abraham Lincoln, Stephen Douglas and Sidney Breese, that a land grant bill was passed making the Illinois Central the first land grant railroad.

There were only 100 miles of track in Illinois in 1851 when the Illinois Central was chartered to build the railroad, which became one of the greatest engineering miracles of all time. Mason recruited not only eastern labor, but reached out to Europe for strong, able workers. Supplies came from the east, the rails from England and bridge timbers and ties from northern Michigan.

Isaac S. Metcalf, assisted by William Fox and Abram Mitchell, was to direct the construction from Centralia to the Big Muddy River. Many people from the original site of Du Quoin, now Old Du Quoin, began to move to the "station."Posters and advertisements appeared in the east requesting 3,000 laborers at the astounding wages of $1.25 a day, for at least two years or more. The posters noted this employment would be in the West, in a healthy climate where good fertile land could be purchased cheap. Married men were preferred. Also appearing near the same time were advertisements of land for sale in "The Garden State of the West" (Illinois) as the I.C.R.R. offered 1,200,000 acres of prime Illinois farm land in 40 acre tracts.

It was a great event when Little No. 5, a woodburning locomotive, which had been shipped by Ohio riverboat to Cairo, made its first runs, speeding along at 15 to 20 miles an hour, spewing smoke and steam, its shining brass fittings gleaming

in the bright sunshine. Curious settlers came by ox cart or on foot to marvel at this wonderous sight.

When the main line was completed in 1855 a lavish celebration was held. Approximately 600 notables came to the area on special trains to be wined and dined by the residents of Egypt. Du Quoin had grown quickly since the advent of the railroad, from two cabins when the town was platted, to about 40 homes in 1856. There was a hotel, a school, and several stores. Some of those who helped build the railroad stayed after its completion.

With the improved transportation, newcomers came in increasing numbers; 30,000 people came to seven of the Egyptian counties, including Perry County, between 1850 and 1860.

The I.C.R.R. hired two experienced Eastern coal miners, Cornelius Stovin and son, to search for coal along the railroad. They sunk the first shaft mine in Illinois, the Middle mine, on North Chestnut Street. Coal from Du Quoin was sent by rail to Cairo to be used by river steamboats. Boxcars were first used and later wooden-sided flat cars were improvised for coal cars. By 1856, Du Quoin became the leading source of coal along the I.C.R.R.

The railroad began experimenting in 1855 with coke made from coal and found this to be much cheaper fuel. They used two engines, the Lucifer and the Pluto, which had been especially adapted by David Oxley at Centralia. In one test run of 254 miles it was determined that $9.25 worth of coal was required, while the wood cost would have been $31.75. As a result, the I.C.R.R. purchased 36 new coalburning locomotives in 1856 and no more would the forests along the railway be depleted for fuel.

The location of the railroad made it very important during the Civil War. The single track between Centralia and Cairo was referred to as "the needle's eye." Marvin Hughitt was in charge of this section of the railroad. In later years he became president of the Chicago and North Western Railroad.

When the battle of Vicksburg was shaping up in 1862, it was necessary for the Union to get all the troops and supplies they could accumulate to Cairo within 48 hours. Hughitt took over the job of dispatching trains through the "needle's eye" and for a gruelling 36 hours stayed at the telegraph key directing a parade of trains headed for the southern tip of Illinois. He stayed at his post until the last train had reached its destination. Exhausted and drained he headed for home, only to be overtaken by a messenger and told of military defeats which made it necessary for him to reverse all of the previous activity. So--for another 36 hours, Hughitt brought all of the trains back through the "needle's eye." His heroic action

reached the attention of Abraham Lincoln.

The war did not slow the growth of Du Quoin. By 1864 the population was 2,500, many frame buildings had been built and even six new brick buildings had appeared. There was a newspaper, patriotically named The Stars and Stripes, thirteen grocery stores, a planing mill, a wood turning shop, three hotels, a flour mill, four blacksmith shops, a foundry and other enterprises. Approximately 800 pupils were attending the five schools. The Baptists, Presbyterians and Christian congregations had erected churches and the Methodists had plans for a church in the near future. Tobacco was an important crop as 658,000 pounds were shipped that year, also 23,000 tons of coal. Fruit had also become an important product.

Parker Earle built some ice chests in 1866 and shipped the first load of refrigerated fruit from Cobden to Chicago. It wasn't long until the I.C.R.R. ran a special refrigerated train to Chicago. The Du Quoin to St. Louis railroad opened in late 1873 completing access from St. Louis and/or Chicago to New Orleans via the I.C.R.R.

CC, England provided the first engine used north of Big Muddy River. Sam Forester came to America with the engine and operated it here. It came on a barge up the Mississippi and Big Muddy Rivers. It was supposed to pull itself up an inclined track, which had been built for the unloading, but try as it would, it could not do the job. George Schwartz happened along with a team of oxen and by adding their power to the task, the engine reached its goal. The steel rails used in this section of the track were also brought in by the Big Muddy route in 1853. The English engine was used in the railroad construction from the river crossing to north of Ashley.

TT 1-1-1864, In a report of the funeral of Mrs. Mary Jones in Kansas City, it was stated that the temperature dropped from 70° to -40° on the day of the funeral. This might have triggered the old timer's saying of "cold enough to freeze a well rope."

The Christian Church had the first church bell in Du Quoin. It was made by Naylor Vickers and Company of Sheffield, England, in 1860. This church was the only building in town which could be used for meetings at the onset of the Civil War and so appeals for men to enlist were made from its pulpit.

When the white man first come to southern Illinois, he found trails which had been trod by the feet of many Indians. Needless to say, he followed these same trails. One such trail started at Fort Massac, made a swing north and then turned westward. This trail divided about five miles west of Marion, one branch going to an ancient Big Muddy crossing near the Mobile and Ohio bridge near Murphysboro.

From there it went from Murphysboro to Ava, along the north side of Little Kinkaid, along the south side of Cox's Creek to Shiloh Hill, Wine Hill, Fort Gage and ended at Kaskaskia. The northern trail came near Herrin, then north and west to meet the Shawneetown trail to Kaskaskia. This trail was entirely on the prairie which made it perfect for the carts and wagons of the early settlers.

In about 1870, Nimian Smith, while cutting a tree at the south side of Ava, dislodged a large chip and revealed red painted numbers. These had been painted many years before by the French as they marked off an early military road. This road mainly followed an old Indian trail, but at times it veered off to allow horse travel as necessary. They had marked each mile on a tree by burning with an iron and then painting the numbers in red. This trail was the one traveled by George Rogers Clark when he and his small army captured Kaskaskia on July 4, 1778.

Most of the early settlers came over the Fort Massac and Shawneetown trails from North and South Carolina, Virginia and Georgia. Later they came from Tennessee and Kentucky and many of these had originally been in the older states. A study of old maps led some to believe the Kaskaskia-Shawneetown trail crossed Little Muddy just north of Old Du Quoin but there apparently is a question as to the exact location of Jarrold Jackson's ferry and toll bridge.

CC and T, various issues, Jones Drug Store, which was the location of McCollum's Drug Store for years, was once a hardware store. It was also the site of Neighbor's Opera House. It was occupied by King and Lawrence, 1864; King and Hatfield; Hatfield and Leighton, 1869; M. B. Lawrence and F. M. Miller; Miller and W. J. Winters; Winters and Jacob Van Keuren; Dr. L. Dyer and W. J. Winters. George Blakeslee once became the owner and consolidated with H. M. Harriss and moved the stock to Harriss' building at the corner of Main and Mulberry.

Elihu Onstott, Du Quoin mayor of 1869, started a hardware store in a frame building on the site of the Beck building on the north side of Main Street. He built on the southwest corner of Main and Mulberry and moved his business there. His son, Don, later took over the business. Don was mayor in 1880-1881. Later Onstott sold to H. C. Miller, who sold to Kimmel and John Yehling. Yehling sold his interest to Kimmel and son and the business was then conducted by Will and Maurice Kimmel, grandsons of Elihu Onstott. A hardware store had been at this site for 90 years at the time of the 1953 Centennial.

Du Quoin Mill Company was owned by Henry Horn Jr. at the corner of Poplar and Chestnut and turned out 250 barrels of flour a day. It sold to Henry Zacher about 1917 and was destroyed by fire January, 7, 1927.

The first school in the Old Du Quoin community was established in 1834 and

the schoolhouse was constructed in section 27 at a cost of $400. The school was built both for educational and religious purposes. Six years later the schoolhouse was rebuilt on East Prairie Hill. Judge Wall and Joseph Peck were the first of its pupils.

A list of premiums taken at the Du Quoin District Fair of September, 1875, included: Best display of Homemade Brooms, I. B. Adams, Old Du Quoin; Best Threshing Machine, John Schneider, Du Quoin; Best winter apples, Isaac Barber Adams, Old Du Quoin; Best Lima Beans, S. (Susan) Adams, Old Du Quoin; Best broom corn, I. B. Adams; Best Houdans (sheep and swine), I. B. Adams; Best Draft Stallion, 1 year old, Peter Hartsock.

T, 4-4-1872, "Joe Mifflin knows the exact weight of a keg of tobacco. He tried to catch it on his foot and now goes hobbling around like a frozen footed chicken."

T, 11-4-1875, "Nothing in this world makes a man so mad as to dream he is kissing a pretty girl, and wake up to find that a depraved fly is waltzing around the ragged edge of his mouth."

T, 4-18-1872, "If you expect to be absent from home 24 hours this month you should provide yourself with 4 different suits, as follows; very heavy, medium, light and extra thin. It is also convenient to have along (as you might need them) a rubber coat, an umbrella, a pair of fur lined overshoes and a life preserver. If you're an expert swimmer, you can dispense with the last named item. To venture far from your own domicile, without being thus supplied, is exceedingly dangerous. You can't tell what kind of weather you may encounter ere the day is ended."

In August, 1853, the articles of compact were set for the Du Quoin Seminary. The third article stated: "It shall be a Christian School. The teachers shall be members of some Evangelical Church; and the Bible the Corner Stone of all its moral instructions." Seventy-two persons signed the Articles.

By the last of October, eighteen persons had been elected for the Board of Directors. In November, Miss Eliza Paine, who had been a leading force in the creation of the Seminary, was elected Principal. She later married E. P. Weeks. The location for the proposed Seminary was a beautiful six acre site, purchased from Dr. G. T. Wall in April, 1854, for $600. Miss Paine went to the east to raise funds for the Seminary. Although the cornerstone was laid in June, 1855, the building did not begin until 1856. Financial problems continued to plague the Seminary and in July, 1860, the property was sold "under the hammer." Mrs. P. C. Morrison of Collinsville donated $1,000 and loaned $1,000, creditors softened their demands and things appeared to be a bit better.

The Rev. J. Wood, "if not the first, one of the first, who conceived the idea" for the Seminary, bought it in April, 1864. For two years previous the school had been under the direction of C. G. Celleck and wife. These two retired from their Seminary connections and Rev. J. Wood became the principal. Mrs. M. M. Gutelius accepted the responsibilities under Rev. Wood. The completed section of the Seminary had no boarding hall or kitchen connected to it and the need for the second section was emphasized. Mrs. P. C. Morrison had donated another $500 toward this project.

The preceeding Seminary information has been taken from "The Scholar's Work and How To Do It," an address delivered to the young ladies of the Du Quoin Female Seminary by the Rev. C. H. Foote of Jerseyville, Illinois. This booklet was published at the request of the Board of Trustees and was dated June 19, 1866.

Varied other references to the teachers of the Seminary described them as personable young ladies, graduates of eastern seminaries, cultured, refined, courageous and thoroughly devoted to education of young ladies in the west. Some married and remained here. One was Elizabeth Dole who became the wife of Major Lucuis Bradford Skinner.

The course of studies was different from those taught today. There was needle work, natural philosophy, French, dancing, rhetoric, mathmetics, physiology, ancient geography and a course called "Watts on the Mind."

Kate L. Peck was principal of the Seminary on a diploma bearing the date of July 10, 1861, which was presented to Miss Abbie M. Skinner. Miss Skinner married David A. Morris, grandfather of Raymond Morris of present day Du Quoin.

The catalog of the Seminary for the year ending in June, 1863, showed these costs. Those boarding in the Institution would pay $2 a week for board, washing would cost 25¢ extra, and fuel was 25¢ a week. Tuition in Common English Studies was $4, Higher English Studies was $5, English and Languages was $6, twenty lessons on the pianoforte was $10, Drawing (including materials) was $2 and Painting was $5.

The rooms were to be furnished with stoves, chairs, tables and straw beds. To those who could not conveniently furnish it themselves, all necessary bedding would be supplied at a slight charge. All bills were to be paid in advance.

Dr. J. M. Stone, a Presbyterian minister, bought the Seminary. His adopted son, Augustus T. Stone, operated the Female Seminary for a number of years. It was changed to include young men and the name was then changed to the Du Quoin Academy. Mervin Stone, son of Augustus, who had been educated in Boston succeeded his father. His last term was in 1892.

A photograph of 1892, shows the large three-story building in the background. The students who are in the photograph were James Webb, Allie Garretson, Ed Harvey, Harry Webb, John Dunn, Andrew Maclin, Charles Johnson, Annie Garretson, May Peck, (Mrs. John Campbell) and Mervin Stone, teacher.

The building had been sold to George F. Blakeslee who used it for a residence in the summer. He then sold it to the Du Quoin Children's Home Aid Society. About 1901 the Children's Home was moved into Du Quoin and the Seminary was bought by the Weaver Coal and Coke Company.

On October 30, 1903, Ham Puterbaugh and L. G. Shook were working in their fields and at about the same time, they saw that the Seminary was on fire. Most of the building was burning by the time it was seen. Only the end walls were left standing. Before the remaining walls were torn down for the bricks, the corner-stone was removed and the box which had been sealed in it was opened. Many came to see the opening. Rumors of valuable old coins proved false. John Campbell, a resident of Old Du Quoin, reported there was a Bible and several copies of the old St. Louis Chronical and Horace Greely's New York Tribune, 1853. The Bible had been donated by Rev. A. T. Norton. The Old Du Quoin Seminary was now only a memory.

At times in Du Quoin, a rope was strung from the top of a building to the other side of the street to another building top and a daring male would walk the rope for the amazement and entertainment of the citizens. One such young man was going to do it daily for a week, but on the third day he fell and as the Tribune reported "ruined his record, his reputation and we suspect, his body for awhile."

According to the Centennial issue of the Du Quoin Call the Du Quoin District Fair was in 1870, 1871 and 1872. In 1873 it was an Illinois State Fair. This fair was held at the vicinity of Howard and Hickory Streets.

CC, The Pyles of Du Quoin were English and Welsh. Samuel, who was a Quaker physican, and his son John L., came to America in 1682 with William Penn. John L. moved south along the Carolina's coast. Sons, John II and Abner Pyle Sr., were born in North Carolina. In later years the family moved to Tennessee, then to Kentucky and in 1819 three Pyle brothers come to Illinois. John III settled southwest of Du Quoin about 1/2 mile west of Horn's mine in 1819. William settled north of Sunfield and Abner Sr. settled about a mile west of brother John, all on land purchased for $1.25 an acre. John, called Jack, lived at a corner of Laurel and Poplar in 1832. He was buried on the bank of Rees Creek northeast of town.

Hiram Pyle, who married Catherine Dry, had a log house at the present site of Thill's Florist on North Washington. Later he built a house east of there. At

that time there was a small schoolhouse on the present site of Marshall Browning Hospital. Hiram owned "Gypsy Hill" and "Blue Bell Island."

John Pyle III had sons Hiram, Cortez, Octavius, and Ulysus. These Pyles and Charles Adkins owned most of the Du Quoin area. It is said that East Main has a jog in it because the Pyles would not let the street cut through their plum orchard.

Hiram Pyle owned land on the west side, north of Perry Street, and when the I.C.R.R. was being built, workers accidently set fire to his wheat field. This angered him and the Pyles sold out for $25 an acre and moved on to Missouri. Later some of them went farther west. Hiram returned after spending a winter in Missouri and spent the rest of his life at the old John Pyle location near the Horn mine.

When Indian Chief Tucumseh went on the warpath, killing several whites periodically, many left their homes and came to this area. Daniel Dry II and his wife, Barbara Lipe came to Illinois between 1820 and 1827. He had come from England, leaving his father near Bristol. She was about 16 and he about 19, when they were married. In fear of the Indians they went north into Pennsylvania, and not liking the weather there, they packed up and walked from Pennsylvania to Old Du Quoin. They pushed a cart, made from a barrel and mounted on wheels, which contained all of their worldly belongings. The night they arrived in the Old Du Quoin area, they built a rail pen and this served as their shelter until a log cabin was built. Later Barbara's parents, Leonard and Frances Jones Lipe came in a covered wagon.

Daniel Dry was Perry County's first treasurer. He opened a small store and drove over to the Chester area where the supplies came in on river boats. Daniel Dry II died from the measles at the age of 41.

For the Centennial issue, George J. Mann, age 85, gave a very interesting family history. The Little Muddy crossing at Old Du Quoin was known as Mann's bridge. The Mann ancestors died early, George Mann Sr. at the age of 27, from an infected tooth cavity and "Grandfather" from a scratched finger which developed into blood poisoning.

On the maternal side, Valentine Schneider, born in Prussia, Germany, his wife and daughter, Elizabeth, age seven, set sail for America in 1854. After a week, the ship ran into a severe storm which took them back to shore. The captain offered to return their money if anyone wanted to back out. All decided to chance it and in 76 days they landed at New Orleans. Here they found a yellow fever epidemic raging and hurriedly left for St. Louis by steamboat. George Mann spent three years in the Civil War and in 1867 married Elizabeth Schneider.

Elizabeth Schneider Mann married George Jacob Eisenhauer in 1877. In 1892, four of their children died in December, within eleven days. Two of the children were six year old twins, one a three year old boy and a little, one year old girl. One wonders how parents stood this kind of sorrow.

CC, The Browning Mine office was located on the second floor of the old Schrader building. J. M. Browning had a store on the first floor. The first two telephones in Du Quoin were installed to connect the Browning office with the mine. The telephone system was built in 1895 by C. L. Downey. A switchboard and an office were set up with Mattie Parker as the first telephone operator. In 1915 the switchboard was located above the old Friedman store location.

CC, The Kaskaskia Indian camp of Chief Du Quoin was near where the Shawnee-town-Kaskaskia trail crossed the Little Muddy River. In 1812, white settlers established themselves south of East Hill near the Indian camp.

Henry and Dwight Ward built a fine brick livery stable in 1893 at the site which later contained the A. & P. supermarket directly south of the Du Quoin State Bank.

In reading "Our Town" by Donald F. Lewis, which was reprinted from the Du Quoin Evening Call by The Call Publishing Company, 1942, and from the old newspapers, it is not clear who owned the first automobile in Du Quoin. Many believe it was Dr. D. Winton Dunn. The first three automobiles were said to be owned by Dr. Dunn, George Fritz and W. B. Hall. The newspaper stated there was a grand total of seven autos in Du Quoin in 1904. Other early owners included L. D. Skinner, Fred and Ray Linze, Edgar E. Sims, S. B. Eaton and Dr. Gillis.

Dr. Dunn had the first starter on an automobile. Horace Sims bought a new Rambler and paid an extra $25 to get a steering wheel. Most of the first cars were guided with a stick lever.

The two-cylinder motors were noisy, unreliable, and seemed possessed with the balky nature of a mule, refusing to pull up inclines. Occupants of the new fangled "horseless carriages" frequently had to push the contrary contraptions. Those driving horses hated meeting automobiles as the animals were terrified by the noise.

By 1905 speed had become a factor. Dr. Dunn was described as "the most enthusiastic automobilist in Perry County." It was also said he was among the foremost rank of "Southern Illinois scorchers." In his Ford he drove to Pinckneyville in 47 minutes, making three stops. During the Pinckneyville Fair of 1906, Dr. Dunn and S. R. Haines astounded the crowd as they blazed around the half-mile dirt track at 20 miles an hour.

Barney Oldfield, a famous driver, was in Du Quoin in 1910. That same year, an automobile raced a passenger train from Du Quoin to Tamaroa. When the train pulled into Tamaroa, James Sims and a passenger, Ira Brown, were at the station, definitely the winner.

Sims went to St. Louis in 1912 to drive a new Ford back to Tamaroa for the Sims and Haines Auto Company. He made the trip in three hours and 45 minutes. It was claimed he ran over one dog, two chickens and four geese during the trip. A. C. Willi built the first filling station at Park and North Division streets.

In 1914, an "automobile line" was started with a $1 fare between Du Quoin and Pinckneyville. This was probably the first bus service here.

Today's fast, sleek cars are a far cry from the Fords, Oldsmobiles, Ramblers and Cadillacs which drew admiration and envy on our city streets in the first part of the twentieth century. Neither do the drivers resemble each other. Today's driver is T shirted and Levied with their sunglasses under a cap with a patch, while yesteryear's driver sported goggles, gloves and a full length linen duster.

About 1915 a Paige automobile sold for approximately $1,275, a Maxwell for $750, a Ford from $440 to $690 and a King for $1,165. The first Chevrolet in Du Quoin was purchased by Henry Croessman in Feburary, 1914.

It soon became evident that as the automobile advanced, there was a need for more suitable roads. At times, those who owned and drove automobiles would "drag" the dirt roads to make traveling easier. A movement was started to obtain a route from Cairo to Chicago to be known as the "Egyptian Trail." By 1912, people were proclaiming the need for "hard roads." Illinois governor, Len Small, became known as the "Hard Road Governor" due to his involvement in the building of roads in our state.

At least thirty automobiles appeared in an Odd Fellows parade in 1914. The inexpensive Model T Ford, affectionately called Lizzie or Tin Lizzie, had captured the market because of its low cost and its ability to handle the dirt roads with their ruts and mud. The other automobiles were heavier. But the advent of the Chevrolet and its success on the market resulted in introducing the Model A. The automobile changed lives, distance dwindled in importance, vacations and trips became commonplace. America became a nation dedicated to wheels and the concrete "ribbons" which gave access to each city and hamlet.

About 1920 Du Quoin had a brief period of oil fever, caused by a film of oil which appeared on the local swimming pool. State authorities came from Urbana to help solve the puzzle. Naturally, it was believed, and hoped, that a fortune in "black gold" was beneath the ground at the pool area. Hopes for a quick fortune

were shattered when men dug down a few feet and found a leaky, old oil can, apparently buried by workers four years before, when the pool was dug.

The Mermaid pool was built by J. A. Griffin in 1916 on North Division Street. Tickets for the 60 by 160 foot pool were 15¢, with season tickets going for $5. One promotion stunt involved the hiding of a $5 gold piece in the pool by J. J. Bruckshaw of the Du Quoin State Bank. This coin was found several nights later by Albert Thill.

T, 8-6-1874, "Tender hearted mothers should give their little children kittens to play with. It pleases the child and then it is so nice to see a young kitten choked until its eyes bug out like minnie balls. If a child is a success at any one thing, that thing is choking a kitten." (One can't help but wonder what had been seen to trigger this. Probably a neighbor's child.)

T, 8-6-1874, From Chinese Maxims, "Let every man sweep the snow from his own door and not busy himself about the frost on his neighbor's tiles." "Dig a well before you are thirsty."

T, 11-25-1875, "It's of the male persuasion and claims kin to James Hood and wife. It being their first born, daddy Hood is as proud as a boy with his first pair of red top boots."

T, 12-2-1875, William B. Astor, the richest man in America had died and left approximately 100 million dollars, the bulk of it to his eldest son, John Jacob Astor. The newspaper of two weeks later told that the will was now in probate and the amount had been reduced to about half of what was first reported. John J. Astor was getting only 35 million. One son who had married beneath his station was to get only $30,000, but he had already been made a millionaire through his grandfather's will.

T, 12-16-1875, The Park was getting a new fence.

The Pinckneyville Advocate and Pinckneyville Democrat items are by the courtesy of Mr. William Timpner, who loaned these papers.

PA, 1-20-1906, The Pinckneyville Advocate, owned and edited by C. R. Davis, sold to W. W. Sims. The politics would remain Republican. The amount was not made public, but was believed to be about $6,200.

Simon Pyle, died Thursday morning, age 71. Another pioneer settler of Du Quoin, and one who was familiar with early history of Perry County, died Wednesday. He was Samuel Schaffer.

A loafer on the street, whose wife was probably washing for neighbors so she could buy the kids some shoes, asked a busy man if he'd ever seen a bald headed woman. "No, I never did," replied the busy man. "And I never saw a woman waltz

around town in her shirt sleeves with a cigar in her teeth and running into every saloon she saw. Neither did I ever see a woman sitting all day on a dry goods box telling people how the Secretary of the Treasury should run the national finances. I have never seen a woman go fishing with a bottle in her pocket, sit on the bank all day and go home drunk at night. Nor have I ever seen a woman yank off her coat and say she could lick any man in town."

This tid-bit was provided to bedazzle the reader with mathmetical proficiency. A cubic foot of earth weighs about five and a half times as much as a cubic foot of water. A cubic mile of earth then weighs 25,649,300,000 tons. The volume of the earth is 250,800,000,000 cubic miles. The weight of the earth without its atmosphere is 6,666,250,000,000,000,000,000 tons. If we add this to the weight of the atmosphere, we get a grand total of 6,666,255,819,600,000,000,000 tons.

Canned corn, beans, peas and kidney beans were selling 3 cans for 25¢ at Fred Beck's.

Edward Timpner of Pinckneyville, R.R. 1, was a caller at the Advocate office Monday. Mr. Timpner made arrangements to have the county news sent to his father, William Timpner at Oakdale, Louisana, for a year.

Notice--An error in Mal. Keen's advertisement last week made it read beet sugar, when it should have been best granulated sugar, 18 pounds for $1.

A drink of coal oil has been recommended for a cold. No one should take more than a tablespoon. (This old remedy is definitely not recommended today!!)

The Khedive of Egypt has a saddle so heavily mounted with gold that it is worth $70,000.

PD, 12-9-1902, "A friend of the Register, (Mt. Carmel) tells of an 8-year-old boy, the son of a minister of the Christian church, who has inherited all the baptism-by-immersion principles, and by close attention given to the ceremony as performed by the fond parent is able to repeat it word for word. A few days ago he filled a tub with water in the back kitchen and catching the family cat and two kittens, proceeded to teach them the essential rites of the Christian Church. The kittens underwent the ordeal without protest but the cat showed her displeasure by scratching the boys face. Throwing the offending animal down he said in disgust: "D--n it, be a Presbyterian if you want to."

Highbank School Report--Names of pupils neither absent or tardy for month ending November 26: Clarence, Hiram, Carl, Ray and Louie McMurray; John Bergmann, Ruth and Icey Vancil, Zella and Bertha West, Madge McMurray, Annie, Louie and Godfrey Miller. Those absent but one day were Tony Miller, Josephine and Emma Penrod, Enoch Vancil and Lizzie Bergmann. Number enrolled, 52, Lulu M.

Mann, teacher.

Report of the Devinney school for the month ending December 6: Number of pupils enrolled 32, average daily attendance, 26. Not absent during the month were Charlie Ervin, Pearl Alexander and Lysis Alexander. Absent only 1 day, Lawrence Ramsey, Clyde, Ethel and Grace Brown, Ada and Edith Campbell, Jimmie and Mable Alexander, Stella and Ethel Tolbert and Otis McIntyre. Rachel Alexander, teacher.

PA, 11-?-1911, (Day not legible, but it was before Thanksgiving) Taken from a column titled "Gossip by our Correspondents That May or May Not Interest You." Tamaroa--Rev. and Mrs. Kelley were call to Desota on account of the death of a relative. Mrs. A. Blanchard, who is visiting in Warukegan, Ill. had the misfortune of breaking her shoulder blade by falling down a flight of stairs. Mrs. Wayne Baughman and son, Lawrence, of Chester are visiting relatives here. County Supt. Elmo Lee and family will soon occupy their new home.

Duncan--W. H. Dempsey and wife were in Swanwick Friday. Grandma Thorman is on the sick list. Casper Ritter and Adam Burger were in Coulterville Saturday. Lula Doolin and Emma Dempsey were in Rice Saturday.

District 69--Quail season opened with loud reports. School is progressing nicely with Walter Rushing as teacher. Lawrence Bedard of Mt. Vernon is visiting his cousin Elbert Bradley.

Notice--Our beer cannot be handled in paper sacks. Please return your empty bottles and kegs. Emile Boquillon, Agent.

In the advertisements these appeared: Just received a fresh line of chocolates, all kinds, 20¢ a pound. Hincke and Nesbitt.

Good Ben Davis apples 25¢ to 30¢ a bushel where 5 or more bushels are taken, H. O. Murphy.

Doing business at the old stand where you can get your coal at 7¢ a bushel, Strait Coal Company.

Turkey dinner given by the ladies of St. Bruno's Catholic Church in the Dreimer building, north side of square, Thanksgiving, Nov. 30, usual price, 25¢, 15¢.

Don't forget the Baptist Bazaar at the Opera House, Dec. 8th.

Five gallon keg of Kraut 90¢, cabbage 1 1/2¢ per pound, oranges 20¢ per doz., sweet, sour and dill pickles at Dunn Brothers.

Eggs 32¢ per dozen and turkeys 14¢ per pound, Dunn Brothers.

Ladies Coats $4.75, Ladies $5 jackets $1.50, Childs bear skin $2.75-$1.50, Childs Plush Coats $1.50, Boy's Duck Coats 75¢, Men's Duck overcoats $1.85, Men's pants $1 to $2.25, corduroy pants or coats $1.75, Men's heavy shoes $2 to $2.75,

Ladies shoes $1.75 to $2.25, Blankets 50¢ to $1.50, Bed Comforts 90¢ to $2, Cotton flannel 7¢ to 10¢ a yard, Calico 6¢ a yard. C. H. Sawyer.

PA, 3-22-1907, The longest known time during which snow fell in England was in 1614. It can be found recorded in the register of the parish of Wotten Gilbert that snow fell on the 15th day of January and every day until March 12. The loss of human life and cattle was immense.

In Tokyo is a great wooden statue dedicated to Hatchman, the god of war, so large that the hollow head will hold 20 persons.

This advice is as good today as it was in 1907. "Stop worrying. Stop hurrying. Cleanse the body and mind of all impurities. Eat to live instead of living to eat. Take plenty of exercise in the open air. Breathe deeply. Love your neighbor. And call upon a doctor for aid if you must." This article had been picked up by the Advocate from the St. Louis Post Dispatch.

Among those going to hear Billie Sunday in Murphysboro Sunday were: M. and M. George Etienne, M. and M. H. Turner, G. Rennyson, F. Macy, M. Benedict, Madge Bryson, Wilma Bartle, Lillian Schulze, George Hamm. W. Winn, W. Bartle, Emmet Peyton, George Baker, Ed. Dunn, Chas. Gergens, Harry Wilson, Lucy and Elsie Smith.

Obituary--Samuel Thomas Campbell, born June 24, 1849, joined in marriage to Mary Greenwood on March 7, 1872. Seven children were born to this union, 6 were surviving. He died March 19, 1907.

Teachers Entertained--Miss Mamie Sawyer entertained the entire corps of teachers Wednesday evening. The evening was spent playing games. Refreshments of cream and cake were served. Those present were Supt. G. F. Hightower, Misses Mary Anderson, Alice Biby, Mina Blair, Ida Campbell, Carrie Countryman, Cora Devinney, Nellie Milligan, Jennie Pyatt and Mrs. Alice Smith.

PA, 3-22-1907, This was taken from the front page. "Romance Ends Unhappily, Pinckneyville Bride of Few Weeks Returns Home, Mrs. Beulah H----, daughter of Mr. John M-----, of this city, who was married about six weeks age to Mr. John H----, formerly of this city and now an employee of the I.C., returned to her parents home and immediately swore out a warrent for wife abandonment on which Mr. H---- was arrested and brought to Pinckneyville for trial. He was arraigned before Squire Craig and bound over to await the action of the grand jury. In default of bond, A. Pyron was appointed special deputy to go with the young man to Carbondale where he said he could get bond." (Naturally we have not used the names that were in this item, as we do not wish to embarass any decendants.)

"Local Nimrods Have Thrilling Experience--While three of our local nimrods

were stealing out, ere the heavy sheets of dampness had lifted from mother earth, in search of specimens of the feathery tribe, thought to occasionally infest our placid waters, which at this time were turbulent, they met with an experience known only to nimrods who are unfortunate, and which they will remember and relate to their grandchildren as the trying ordeal of their life.

"The latter part of last week Andy Goforth, John Pursell and a son of Chris Schoch were sailing down Beaucoup with all sails hoisted and a full head of steam on, which was permitted on account of the recent waters putting the creek all over the low lands, with their boat loaded with good things to eat and several bottles of coffee. On nearing the bridge which spans the creek at the 'Yellow Banks' they soon discovered the water was too near the bridge to permit them to go under, under the bridge, not the water. Andy ducked his head and hollowed but the other boys grasped the edge of the bridge and so twisted the boat around that it became annoyed and politely turned its bottom side up and bid them good-bye, leaving the three boys grasping the bridge, which they soon climbed upon.

"On attempting to leave their stranded position they found they were surrounded on a wooded island by water many feet in depth. The boys swam ashore and on searching for the remains of their outfit found an empty boat; their guns, provisions and such being yet in spots unknown. Six decoy ducks calmly swam away and yet have not been seen except one, which is said to have been shot by Batavius Shirley a few hours after the castrophe."

Neighborhood News:

Southeast Paradise--Mrs. Wm. Krone is on the sick list. Miss Anna Krone has the mumps. Mr. Sam Campbell is very low with the pneumonia fever. Mr. Van Johnson visited Albert Gilliam Sunday evening. Willie Krone has the mumps. Miss Bettie Schrader and Ola King visited Rachel and Minnie Johnson Sunday.

Willisville--Ralph Mayo spent from Friday evening to Sunday with his family in Ava. Ditto Miss Shaub in Pinckneyville. Those going to Murphysboro Sunday to hear Mr. Sunday were R. T. Glass, Bissell Crawford, Troy Smith, E. C. McClarey and W. B. McMurtrie. John Henderson returned from old England Thursday where he had been since last December. Jack brought back one of his country men who prefers this country to his. John Soper will erect a small building on the vacant lot north of the postoffice and will serve ice cream and cold drinks this summer, also fruits and confections.

Conant--Our school began Monday with Miss Grace Cunningham again as the teacher. Mrs. J. T. Eaton is on the sick list. Lee Cloud and wife of Pinckneyville visited at J. T. Eatons a few days recently.

Rice--Misses Laura Jones and Vena Hubber visited Miss Sadie and Vena Sterns Sunday. Lyman Rice came home from Missouri Saturday. Zeb Jones and wife visited Mr. and Mrs. George Larkin Sunday.

Coulterville--Wm. Wisely has been awarded the contract to build the U. P. Church. Mr. Wedge died Monday at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Young. On account of the washouts on the railroad it was impossible to ship the remains to his former home in Ohio, so the remains were placed for the present in the vault in the cemetery belonging to S. M. East.

South Paradise--Frank Hitt, of North Paradise, was in this vicinity Monday doing insurance business. Mrs. G. Keiner is improving. Robt. Teele and best girl, Mr. and Mrs. Iven Whitlock and Rev. C. C. Mitchel spent Sunday with J. P. Harris and family. Arthur school closed Thursday with Miss Mary Henderson teacher. Mr. and Mrs. Marchel Teel are the proud parents of a baby boy.

Buck Brush--Alfred Browning and Mr. Campbell were callers at Wm. MCcIlrath's one day this week. Mr. Theodore Mitchel and family of Six Mile visited Thos. Smith Thursday. Armor Smith, Oliver McIlrath and Betsy Bigham returned home from Carbondale Thursday. The men in this vicinity gathered together and cleared the new road Friday.

Terryville--Logan Quillman called at H. Hoop's Sunday night. Miss Deanie Jenkins spent Saturday and Sunday with her teacher Miss Blanch Milligan. Martin Quillman has a bad hand, the doctor pronouncing it blood poison.

Bethany--Charley Corgan has been sick with the LaGrippe. He is about well again. Dewey Knapp who has been sick for nine weeks, is about well again. Benton Wynn has gone to making money fast. He has been trading horses. The stork visited El George's Sunday and left a fine baby girl. It is about time to hunt up the plows that were thrown in the fence corners last fall.

This was a note under the title "Cornfield College." "Some of our melon raisers say they will not raise any for the melon thieves this year and if they so, the melons will be drugged so that a thief will not want more than one of these."

PD, 10-7-1904, Orah E. Meyer, was the publisher. Under the date on the first page was this: "If a man can make a better mouse trap or preach a better sermon than his neighbor, the world will make a beaten path to his door, though his hut be in a wilderness."

The City Council had passed an article entitled "Electric Lights." The mayor had vetoed it, but Yea votes by Niesing, Quillman, Watts, Wagner and Brower, overcame the mayor's veto. Applications for saloon licenses were granted to: E. W. Fisher, Ben Chamberlain, Foster and Scherle, Gabel and Rebholx, J. B. Bischof,

J. W. Holeman, Rolando and Gustat, Harry Gruver, and J. J. Bischof. P. J. Hamm was the city clerk and Wm. H. Smith was the mayor. The auditing committee approved bills for the following: T. M. Davis, sup't waterworks, $85; A. J. Campbell, street commissioner $40; John S. Rodman, city marshal, $40; Joe Folden, sexton, $5; B. F. Montague, janitor, 3 meetings, $1.50; Chas. H. Roe, city attorney, from May 1 to Nov. 1, $50; Garleck Packing Co., Blakslee Mft. Co. and Nelson Mfg. Co., Mal Keene, supplies; Wm. Arnett, Frank Macy, Fred Kuhnard, F. Presswood, Rube Logan, Joe Watts, A. T. Jenner, Joe Taylor, special police at $2 a day; J. M. Pillers and Sons, supplies; Ezra Wood, boarding prisoners; R. V. Fallon, express; E. J. Hopp, supplies; J. C. Gladson, work; J. W. Holeman, 2 meals for Jas. Bell working out fine. Those paid for work were Ruben Benedict, Henry Gladson, Joe Folden, Roy Pursell, John Miller, John Stahlever, Bob Davis, Wm. Ginn, Martin Benedict, Geo. Hamilton, Jas. Bell, John Flower, Louis Bischof, Wm. Schwetzler, Mike Mantel, Henry Berg, Zeb Johnson, Mon Bene(?)let, John Brown, George Pearce, Chris Schoch, Matt Rule, J. R. Davis, Mrs. C. Burlison, J. J. Bischof, and J. C. Gladson, signed by J. C. Niesing and J. W. Brower.

News From Neighboring Towns:

Halfway--John Bauld of Lenzburg attended the John Tanner-Anna Tiedman wedding October 2. Geo. and Wm. Fulton and families were the guests of James A. Fulton and family Sunday. Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Yung and relatives spent Sunday as guests of M. &. M. Henry Bauersach. Robert McDowell and sister, Miss Mamie, were guests Sunday of their cousins, M. and M. Louis Bauersachs.

Shakerag--Michael Coss lost a fine horse last week. James Sawyer and family spent Sunday with relatives in the Nine Mile. Peter Hopp and family of White Walnut, passed through the vicinity Sunday. Mr. Dennis Bradly visited Wednesday with Michael Bradly and family in Paradise. Our school is progressing nicely under the management of Miss Lydia Bossle, teacher. D. W. Kennedy and wife returned Friday from St. Louis where they spent several days at the world's fair.

Round Prairie--Warren Rice, son of T. J. Rice is visiting his parents this week. George Goldman has moved to the house vacated by Charlie Rice. Joe Waisath hauled wheat to Dubois Monday. The beer drinking at Fred Hoffmans was all O.K.

Grand Cote--Nuton Guy made a business trip to the Capitol last Wednesday. Mrs. Margaret McKinstry of the Banner has moved into the house vacated by Ab Wilson. The farmers are having quite a time after so much rain, getting their ground ready for sowing wheat. Mesdames Marsia and Loretta Justice and Jinetta Benson spent quite a pleasant day with Mrs. Sophia Boner last Wednesday.

Denmark--Mr. C. E. Hallbamer and family visited Sunday at Samuel Higgerson's.

Mrs. J. T. Bradly spent the latter part of last week with her mother Mrs. Luvina Dowen of Campbell Hill. Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Davis and Miss Onha Bradly spent from Thursday until Wednesday visiting the World's Fair. Mrs. Mary Watkins and Mrs. Samuel Cottom attended the funeral of Samuel Milligan at Galum Church Sunday. Luther Bradly and family spent Sunday at Lewis Rury's.

Cutler--D. L. Hamilton visited in Steeleville Monday. W. B. McMillan visited in St. Louis last week. Born to Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Gemmil, on Saturday, a boy. Dr. J. S. Templeton, of Pinckneyville, passed through here Tuesday. Ann, the infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Soper, died Monday morning after several weeks of suffering. Mrs. W. C. Davis spent the latter part of last week with her mother, Mrs. Ervin in Campbell Hill, who is quite sick. Messrs. W. B. Millan, John Stevenson and Guy Hamilton attended the W.C.T.U. contest at Denmark last Wednesday night.

DuQuoin--John Moore, deputy county clerk, came over from Pinckneyville Sunday and spent the day with his parents south of this city. Miss Della Beem spent Sunday visiting friends in Kinmundy. Mrs. Thomas Holley celebrated her 40th birthday anniversary Sunday by entertaining a number of friends at dinner.

PD, 5-27-1902, Tuesday, issued Tuesday and Friday, $1.50 a year, Roy Alden, publisher. These are from "Among Our Neighbors" column. Smallpox has reappeared in Nashville. Marissa citizens are moving in the direction of a co-operative telephone system. Over 300 reptiles were killed in a snake den near Tonti, Marion County, by a party of 20 men. In the lot were 264 rattlesnakes from one to five feet long. A mare belonging to Everett McDill, a farmer living hear Sparta, gave birth to twin colts two weeks ago, The most remarkable thing about the occurrence was that one of the twins was a horse colt and the other a mule. The Argonaut, (Sparta) says the mule died but the horse colt is living and is a fine animal.

This item had been taken also from the Sparta Argonaut. The word "tramp" is used to mean one who traveled about and was not a reflection on the moral character of the woman. "Lizzie Wisely of Coulterville, who has achieved some notoriety as a female 'tramp', was arrested at Chester a few days ago, when she appeared in the streets dressed in male attire--dark trousers and coat, a sweater and a derby hat. She is about 38 years of age and according to her story has been 'on the road' for four years, having traveled as far east as Bridgeport, Conn. She says she prefers male apparel because it subjects her to less attention and inconvenience than if she wore the dress of her sex. She appears to be mentally unbalanced. After her release, no charge being preferred she crossed the river to continue her wanderings."

News of Tamaroa--John Rice, station agent at Bois, came down Thursday evening

and spent the night with his mother, Mrs. Louisa Rice. Sherman Burlison, brakeman on the I.C. spent last week with home folks. Carl, the five-year-old son of George Blanchard, had a thumb severly lacerated in a lawn mower recently. While coupling cars on the I.C. in Minnesota Guy Marsteiner had one foot severely crushed. He is expected home at an early date. The series of meetings in Lincoln hall suspended Friday night till Monday.

News of Willisville--There was trouble at the mines last week. Five drivers of spiked teams struck for a raise of wages. While in swimming Willie Percell of this place came near drowning; he was going down the third time when Gus Blair, one of our merchants, came to his rescue. A number of Percy young folks out for a hay ride came through this village last week and we suppose if they had kept their music up the marshal would have arrested them. The new railroad time-card has been productive of a number of disappointments. A belfry is to be added to the F. B. Church.

PA, 11-(?)-1924, The advertisement for the DuQuoin Fair was quite complete. It took up half of a page. "Five Days Full of Hearty Satisfaction, Three Nights of Wonders and Thrills, DuQuoin, Ill., on the Hard Road, October 7-11, on the fastest and best half-mile track in the State, you will see: 10 Harness Races--3 Running Races, $1,000 Trot Thursday--$1,000 Pace Friday, Genuine Auto Races Saturday, $1,000 in purses, No Promoters Connected With Auto and Motorcycle Races. Ten High Class Acts. . .Circus and Vaudeville Every day and night in front of newly enlarged grandstand seating 4,000 people. Grandstand equipped with voice amplifiers so that all can hear judges and the speakers expected. Greatest night shows ever offered featuring the Society Horse Show and Grand Fireworks display nightly.

"The Horse Show presents the biggest and best show horse stables in the country including those of Adolphus Busch, Lulu Long, George Peek and others, competing for large purses. Finest horses in the world in this department, absolutely guaranteed to be at the DuQuoin State Fair. Jumping exhibitions, high school performances, everything required at regular horse shows. Fireworks displays are most costly ever engaged by any fair in this section. Beautiful aerial displays, striking and novel set pieces.

"Complete State Educational Exhibits Including live native birds in aviary exhibit and live native fish in glass aquarium. Baby Clinic in glass-enclosed booths built especially for this purpose. Great Variety of Agricultural livestock, Poultry and Industrial Exhibits. The latter in the new Exposition hall 280 x 50 feet in demensions. Something doing all the time. Dog Show. 1925 models of leading makes in special tent on the midway in the AUTO SHOW.

"Tent Hotel, like at Springfield State Fair, on the grounds. Every comfort and convenience. Plenty of auto parking space, pure drinking water piped all over the grounds. Everything bigger and better than last year. Meet all your Southern Illinois friends at the fair, the last and best of the season."

The price of the paper had risen to $2 a year, outside of Perry County it was $2.50. Calvin Coolidge was running for president; Charles G. Dawes, vice-president; Len Small for Governor; Judson E. Harriss for States Attorney; Anna Ickes, George Barr and Fred Wham for Trustees of University; Henry Schaub for Circuit Clerk; Charles Doerr for Coroner; and David Thompson for Commissioner.

The Oakland Six automobile was advertised in this manner: Standard equipment includes four-wheel brakes, disc steel wheels, balloon tires, permanent top, Fisher Bodies, one-piece ventilating windshield on closed types, Duco finish, centralized controls, indirectly-lighted unit instrument panel, automatic spark control. Glass enclosures for open cars at small added cost. Roadster andTouring, $1,095; Special Roadster and Special Touring, $1,195; Landau Coupe, $1,295; Coupe for Four, $1,395; Sedan $1,545; Landau Sedan $1,645, Prices at factory. These cars were advertised by Bartle Motor Sales Company of Pinckneyville.

PA, 12-7-1905, In an advertisement Mayer's Hardware Store, 12 North Division, offered a Newport steel range for wood or coal for the cost of $25. It had six holes, duplex grate, an aluminum finished oven, smoke and gas burning fire box, high closet and a large reservoir. Mayer's was located one door North of Brookings' Store. In this same issue the Charles Keiner Implement Store of Du Quoin stated that with every $5 cash purchase one chance on a fine $65 buggy would be given. The buggy was to be raffled off Christmas day at 10 a.m.

C. C. Hoffmann's Furniture Store on Walnut Street, Pinckneyville, advertised beautiful side boards for $12, dressers $10.50, iron beds $2.25, fainting style couches $3.50, bookcases $10 and up, and extension tables $2.98. At Peyton's Drug Store, on the west side of the Square, a Victor talking machine could be had for $17. Ten inch records were 60¢ and a 7 inch record sold for 35¢.

William Parker Halliday, who purchased the Illinois Central Iron and Coal Mining Company of St. Johns, was born in Ohio in 1827. He was the oldest of eight children. He worked on Ohio steamboats and became a Captain. He settled in Cairo before the Civil war, where he and four brothers were in banking, cotton and shipping. One of his brothers became a Major in the Southern troops and a brother, Henry, was in the Northern troops.

Halliday's varied enterprises included two Cairo banks, a lumber yard and flour mills. He also assisted in beginning two railways which he sold in later years.

The Halliday Hotel in Cairo was another one of his ventures. It was a five story brick building described as "monumental" and housed General Ulysses S. Grant in the Civil War period. In the Du Quoin area he became involved in coal mines and the salt works.

Hallidayboro, first called Muddy Valley, was the site of another of Halliday's ventures. After the mine began in 1889, the town grew to about 600 people. The mine lasted for about 36 years and then the people slowly drifted away.

In a search for coal, it was discovered that salt water was abundant in the St. John area. The coal market was poor and Halliday began to produce salt. A large salt processing plant was built and in its best days employed approximately 350 men. Halliday died September 22, 1889 at the age of 62 years, but his name lives on in our area at Hallidayboro.

T, 10-8-1874, "A meteor of exceeding beauty and brilliance was seen on Monday evening last by a number of our citizens. It appeared about 8 o'clock."

T, 10-29-1874, "A chain gang is at work upon our streets. We are pleased to know--as every law-abiding citizen will be--that the laws of our city are being strictly enforced."

T, 5-20-1875, "Now that gilt metal belts are becoming fashoinable for young ladies, the popular cry when a belt is missing, will be, "Where's my brass band?"

The left hand column of the first page of the Tribune contained items of varied subjects such as the following:

T, 7-29-1875, "Ice Cream Festival at the hall over the Postoffice. Tonight. Go and have a good time." "The weeds are about to take the walks in the Park. Won't Commissioner Smith put a stop to their progress." "A little wart-backed hop-toad will break up a croquet party quicker than the darkest thunder cloud that ever gathered." Doubtless this last one about the toad had reference to some amusing incident which had occured during a croquet game in Du Quoin.

T, 8-5-1875, "A special reporter of the Courier writing up the grand ball at the new Courthouse in Benton remarks that one of the young ladies was dressed in "white flowers and plain jewelery for ornaments." We did not notice any lady thus gorgeously attired, but can testify to the fact that the evening was warm enough to make such a costume quite acceptable."

T. 8-5-1875, "The report which we published some months since, that the family of Richard Stribling--former residents of our county--had been murdered by a gang of banditti, in Texas, is a canard. They have been heard from, and are all in good health."

T, 9-23-1875, The District Fair was to be held this week and the Tribune

was complaining that preparations for the fair were not good enough and there were not enough displays.

Discrimination reared its ugly head in this item. T, 5-17-1894, The deletions are this writer's. "About a thousand (Deleted) immigrants are landing daily at Ellis Island, New York harbor. Does any American of intelligence believe they are the material of which to make first class citizens?" Again in April, 1896, a reference was made to the tide of (Deleted) emigrants, "some poor both in purse and intellect," and the suggestion was made that there needed to be prompt enactment of an effective restriction law. It did not take long for a reply, as in the April, 30, 1896 issue, a letter signed "Citizens" soundly reprimanded the editor. It said, in part, "A great many of good loyal citizens of DuQuoin feel badly insulted by said article. . .and forever will guard against such insults."

T, 3-12-1896, "The inventive tramp has a new fad. He goes from house to house soliciting a postage stamp so that he can mail a letter home. In many cases he is successful, and from $2 to $5 is the result of a days work. Very few refuse to give so small a thing as a postage stamp."

An article used by the Tribune of 5-28-1896 gave some interesting facts about some 'famous' fires:

1736, 2,000 houses burned in St. Petersburg. (Presumably this was in Russia.)

1212, The central districts of London, England were totally destroyed.

1862, Troy, New York, was almost blotted out.

1700, Edinburg, Scotland, was 50% destroyed.

1837, St. Johns, New Brunswick, $5,000,000 damage.

1877, St. John, New Brunswick has $12,500,000 damage.

1865, Constantinople, Turkey, had 2,800 buildings, shops and bazaars destroyed.

1866, Quebec, Canada, 2,500 dwellings and 17 churches destroyed.

1835, New York, New York, lost property valued at $15,000,000.

1858, The town of Christiania, Norway, was almost destroyed, damage estimated at $1,000,000.

1877, During the great riots and fires of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, the damage was $3,000,000.

1873, Yeddo, Japan, had 10,000 homes destroyed and 1,000,000 left homeless.

1889, Seattle, Washington, $20,000,000.

A.D. 70, Jerusalem, the greater part burned including the temple.

1820, Savanah, Georgia, had $4,000,000 damage.

1848, Albany, New York, 600 houses burned, loss of $3,000,000.

T, 5-28-1896, During a severe wind storm at Cairo the previous morning,

a ferryboat, the Katherine, capsized and eleven persons were drown.

T, 6-4-1896, A tornado swept St. Louis on May 27, killing approximately 150 persons and about the same number in East St. Louis. It was estimated that the loss in St. Louis might be $30,000,000. Mrs. G. W. Wall of Du Quoin had witnessed the storm from a large dry goods store where she was shopping.

T, 3-12-1896, There was a bread "war" in Edwardsville. The price had been 32 loaves for $1 and now was 55 for $1.

T, 8-2-1894, A grand jury at Salem had returned an indictment against 80 Du Quoin miners involved in the "Centralia escapade" of two months ago. The charge was lawlessness and rioting.

In the same issue the young men of the town were advised to "Sit up straight on your bicycles boys; don't imagine you are training as a record breaker by assuming the grace of a grasshopper or a bullfrog on wheels."

T, 1-12-1882, The farmers of Tamaroa had been troubled quite a bit by wolves.

T, 6-4-1896, A "Feast of Death" had occured the previous Saturday on the well known plain of Khodijinskojo. This was the plain where Napoleon had massed his troops for the march into Moscow. A feast was held to honor the coronation of the Czar. The people had camped overnight and became tired of waiting and began an insane rush for food and gifts. Almost instantly 200,000 people "jumbled together in a shapeless mass." Approximately 2,500 people were crushed or trampled to death. "As a wind-up to the Czar's coronation festivities which cost Russia $23 million, these 2,500 hungry subjects were trampled to death in an effort to reach a spot where they could get a square meal for nothing." The same issue told one that a first class business suit could be had for $13 at Cook's, the tailor.

Bicycling was now the rage and the June, 18, 1896, Tribune carried an advertisement for $100 Rambler bicycles for $85 at Brownings. Parasols had been reduced from 75¢ to 50¢ at the same store.

There was a track in Du Quoin for bicycle races which was said to be better than Murphysboro's. Cyclists would go from Du Quoin to Murphysboro to enter races.

T, 7-16,1896, L. D. Skinner and F. N. Linzee of the Exchange Bank had started on bicycles to Grand Tower, by way of Murphysboro. They broke down seven miles north of Murphysboro. They had expected to reach Grand Tower early Tuesday morning. Instead they were "laid up for repairs, both bikes and boys."

T, 7-16-1896, The editor had visited south and east of Vergennes to observe some thrashing. "While we were at Mr. Porter's farm, Frank Nausley, a young man of 22, was instantly killed and horribly mangled by being caught in a self-feed

thrasher on Blacklock's farm, one half mile east of Porter's."

T, 8-20-1896, Lucuis Skinner had a new Victor "wheel", Mark Brookings had a new handsome roadster bicycle made by Fowler Company and Mary Higgins had gotten a black and gold Fowler. The temperature had hit 105° and the editor had a comment for some of the citizens. "The throwing of watermellon rinds about the streets is a prolific source of sickness this hot weather and should be strictly prohibited."

T, 8-20-1896, L. D. Skinner had been to Louisville, Kentucky to see the bicycle races on the famous race track in that city.

T, 9-3-1896, Dr. W. C. Bastin was with Dr. Gillis at 16 North Division.

T, 9-17-1896, "The hoboes will have to pass by St. Johns this winter as the old coke ovens have been taken away.

T, 1-15-1897, The report of the Christian Church Sunday School for 1896, stated, "Had no school Feb. 23, because of smallpox. F. E. Pope, Sup't."

T, 12-31-1874, "If you want to know whether your grandmother was crosseyed or where your great uncle stood in his arithmetic class, just run for office and you'll know it all."

T, 5-27-1875, "You must not appear to notice all you see these lovely nights. If John and Mary want to lean over the gate and chew ears, whose business is it?"

T, 6-24-1875, The Murphysboro Independent had reported that there were 10 cases of smallpox in Anna.

T, 8-19-1875, Lillie, the infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Pope had died of cholera-infantum. The Ku-Klux Clan was causing trouble at Benton, one had been shot and badly wounded.

T, 5-24-1877, "This is the season of the year when boys can go barefooted, stub off their toenails, step on pieces of glass, honeybees, tacks, etc. and have lots of other fun. Oh, but ain't it gay?" The same issue told of a New York State man who grated some horseradish for his wife and then sneezed, broke a blood vessel and died. "Husbands will, by and by, learn to sit on the veranda and let domestic drudgery alone."

T, 4-30, 1868, "A visit to the manufacturing department of Ed Hayes establishment will interest anyone in the method of making soda and mineral water. Machinery is in full operation and can make, bottle and cork 100 dozen daily."

6-?-1868, H. Peck had asked that the extension of Coal Street through his land be surveyed by the city. (Where was this Coal Street?)

T, 10-8-1868, John Logan spoke in Du Quoin to about 8 to 10,000 people.

T, 10-8-1868, "12 quarts of soot in 1 hogshead of water will make a powerful liquid manure, which will improve the growth of flowers, vegetables, or root crops. In either a liquid or solid state, it makes an excellent top-dressing for grass or cereal crops."

T, 11-5-1868, "Sore Throat--Take a glass of olive oil and half a glass of spirits of turpentine, mix them together and rub the throat externally, wearing flannel around it at the same time. It should be applied in the early stages of the disease to insure entire success. Sweet oil will answer equally as well."

T, 5-2-1867, "2 little girls in Jackson County near Murphysboro, lately lost their lives from the bite of a snake. One of them thrust her hand into a hen's nest under the house where they lived and suddenly drew it out saying the hen was there and had bitten her. The other girl tried the experiment with the same effect. Presently their hands commenced swelling and became painful, and they informed their mother of what had happened. On investigating the matter, the mother discovered a large rattlesnake coiled up in the nest and no doubt remained that the venemous reptile had bitten the children. Medical aid was at once called, but it came too late to save the lives of the children and they both died in less than 24 hours."

T, 6-20-1867, "Supposed Infanticide--We hear that a Mrs. F---, of this county, in the vicinity of Tamaroa, whose husband was attacked in his own house about a year ago and beaten so as to cause his death, is accused of making away with her illegimate child. It was known that she was delivered of a child a short time since, and as nothing had been seen of it since the day of birth, search was made for it and it was found under the floor of the house in which she resided. While a coroners inquest was being held over it, the woman left and has not been seen or heard of since."

T, 11-8-1877, In this issue the Tribune told a story of Professor J. H. Gardiner, a con man who had designs on the Old Du Quoin Seminary. Gardiner had arrived in the area about three months before and made it known he would like to make his home in the area. He explained that he wanted to establish a school or seminary. He made plans to rent the Seminary for a year, with the option to buy it later. "So affable was he in manner, genteel in appearance and sleek with tongue" that he gained the confidence of the local citizens. He told that he had most of his funds tied up in loans in the South. This was not the first swindle that Gardiner had perpertrated and when some of the previous victims learned of his location they notified persons in this area of his earlier scams. When Gardiner became aware that he had been found out he took off, leaving his wife and children here.

Generous neighbors helped out the deserted wife until he notified her where to join him. In January of 1878, Mrs. Gardiner left for parts unknown.

T, 11-15-1877, The Catholic members were going to hold a fair and festival for three days in the West Main school building. One of the attractions was a fine gold headed cane to be given to the man voted as the most popular in the city and an elegant silver butter dish was to be awarded to the best housekeeper in Du Quoin. There was an item in this same issue telling of a wild cat, almost three feet in length, which had been killed near Stone Fort in Saline County. (That was one BIG kitty.)

T, 11-22-1877, A man had fallen to his death from the Catholic building being constructed in Du Bois. Another animal was included in the news when the readers were told that Charlie Hardsock had seen a gray wolf cross a road near the Edwin Burbank place.

T, 12-20-1877, J. A. Bowlin was quoted as saying Avery Chapman was the first white settler in Old Du Quoin.

This article was taken from the Golconda Herald and reprinted in the Tribune, 11-23-1871. "Mr. F. M. Brides informs us that on last Sunday morning, between daylight and sun up, he heard a noise, like a man shouting in great distress and, upon looking about to discover from whence it came, found that it was made by an enormous bird, if bird it could be called, which was flying directly over town at an altitude of two or three hundred feet; and that at intervals it uttered its strange cry. He awakened some of his neighbors, who, with him, watched its flight and listened to its cries. He described it to us as being as large as a cow, which he says it very much resembled and that its wings would, apparently, measure twelve feet from tip to tip." (And that was a BIG bird!)

T, 3-4-1875, "Ruined--Ruined--Ruined. Had predicted the backbone of winter broken yet on Tuesday night it grew colder and colder and snewed and blewed and frizzed nearly all night long and looks as if winter had just set in rather than the 3rd day of spring.

T, 3-8-1894, In Rockford an elephant, valued at $18,000, named Queen Jumbo was suffering an attack of the grip. For her treatment she was given 10 gallons of whiskey and half a barrel of mustard was applied to her externally. (Wonder if the poor animal survived?)

T, 3-8-1894, The Illinois Central Railroad made an attempt to beat the record time of 60 hours from New Orleans to Chicago. Using a train of 15 refrigerated cars the train made the trip in 35 1/2 hours.

T, 3-15-1894, In an effort to reduce the troublesome sparrows, Carlinville

offered a bounty for sparrow heads. From December 1, the city clerk had received 5,678 heads.

T, 3-22-1894, In Ohio a woman had sued her husband for divorce because he would not take her to the World's Fair. The item was followed by this retort. "Christopher Columbus laid the foundation for considerable trouble when he discovered this country."

T, 3-22-1894, The readers were informed that the Emperor of Germany was anxious to buy the Jagersfontein diamond, which had been found recently. The tremendous stone was 971 carats and was valued at about $5,000,000. It was surmised that it was probably the largest diamond in the world.

T, 6-24-1875, The names have been left out by this writer, but they were clearly stated by the newspaper. "The man William J----, who was married to Mrs. M---- recently at Elkville, desires us to state to the public that he and Mrs. J---- have already disolved partnership and he will not be responsible for any bills she may contract. Holy mother of Moses! Eighteen days ago a blushing (?) bride and now a grass widow. What a honeymoon that must have been. Undoubtly the hot weather soured their dispositions."

T, 7-29-1875, A detailed description of the Palace Hotel in San Francisco, reputedly the largest in the world, contained such information as follows. It covered 96,250 square feet and was seven stories high. To build it, 24,661,000 bricks were used. It contained 3,000 tons of cast and wrought iron, 4,561,524 feet of lumber and timber, 1,060 windows, 377 of these were bay windows, 926 rooms, all at least 16 x 16 feet, 388 bathrooms, 300 miles of halls, (that's a lot of halls), 5 elevators for the patrons, 7 grand stairways, 4,540 doors, 9,000 gas burners, 32 miles of gas and water pipes, and 50,000 yards of carpet. This marvelous hotel would accomadate 1,200 guests and there were 360 servants and employees. (What was the difference between servants and employees?)

In the October, 31, 1867 issue of the Tribune, the readers were told to use old hoop-skirts for an "extemporized trellis." The hoop-skirt was to be suspended in the garden across a pole about four or five feet high, then plant Madiria vines, nasturtiums or morning glorys, and soon enjoy a mass of flowers on the improvised trellis. It was also noted that it was much better to use the hoop-skirts in this manner than to put them in the streets.

T, 11-19-1868, The remains of eight persons had been found buried near an old tavern in Bunker Hill, Illinois. The tavern keeper had been arrested on suspicion of having robbed and murdered the victims.

T, 12-3-1868, A man, Charles E----, who lived near Clyde, in Macoupin County,

Illinois, had killed his wife by slitting her throat with a razor. He fled in haste but was captured near Carlinville. The murder had taken place on Friday. Monday a mob stormed the jail, took E----- away and hung him from a tree.

T, 8-5-1875, "A band of nasty, copper colored, brassy countanced Gipsies have been camped north of town a half mile of Opussum branch. Telling fortunes and running about town like so many vagabonds is the business of the lady gipsies etc. which means a great deal. As for the men, they trade horses and look worthless generally."

6-24-1875, "Our market is now supplied with new potatoes but as their size is not in keeping with the price asked for them, poor people will go it on old ones for awhile longer."

T, 8-19-1875, One of the old time baseball teams was named the Bon Tons. They were scheduled to play the Coulterville Clippers. It was said the Bon Tons were "large and athletic enough to butt a Texas steer off a bridge." The very close game was called because of rain.

T, 8-12-1875, One of the "heir-looms" of Pinckneyville was being torn down by Charles Hoffman. It was the log cabin with the first brick chimney.

T, 8-26-1875, This item seemed to be a bit out of place. "Asa Neighbors of St. Clair County committed suicide. He did it with his little shot-gun." Also reported in this issue was the fact that John Draper had found a young alligator about three feet long in a pond near the cemetery. It was supposed that the alligator was one the Illinois Central Iron and Coal Mining Company had brought recently from the South and put in the St. Johns pond. The newspaper mused that if the reptiles could live through winter, that it was not a good idea as they could grow and become a terror to everybody and endanger the lives of children.

T, 9-9-1875, The newspaper frequently teased "Dempsey." "A bevy of Pinckneyville's fair daughters graced the streets of our city on Thur. last. Wonder if they were hunting Dempsey?"

CC, Lewis Wells Sr., one of the very early settlers lived south of town and was near 100 years old when he died. He was a Revolutionary War soldier and is buried in McElvain cemetery. It was said his wife was the first woman in Du Quoin who could write her name. One does not know how many women there were here at that time. Of a certainty, there were ladies in Old Du Quoin who could write at that time. Wells married Elizabeth "Betsy" Bates.

Their daughter Mary, (Polly), married John, (Jack) Pyle. Another daughter Sarah, (Sally), married Abner Pyle, Sr.

Elizabeth Bates was stolen by Indians, when she was 12 years old. Her parents

had been working on their crops when she and her mother, along with others who were near, were captured. Later, in the Indian camp, scalps were shown around and one of them was recognized as her father's. A little brother was born but was drowned as the retreating Indians attempted to cross the flooded Roanoke river. The prisoners were held for about a year and then released.

T, 12-3-1868, An "automatic" washer was advertised by Bowman, Hatfield and Leighton for $5.

T, 3-25-1869, Southern Illinois Normal was in the making and the newspaper wondered if a portion of Keyes park and $50,000 would be attractive enough to obtain the institution for Du Quoin, if this was agreeable to Keyes and Metcalf. (Can you imagine S.I.U. nestled into Keyes Park?)

Chester A. Keyes, the father and founder of Du Quoin, was a wealthy man, who, with his family, had moved their belongings in a chartered railway car from Chilecothe, Ohio, to St. Louis. While living in St. Louis, Keyes met a member of the local Adams family who persuaded him to move to Old Du Quoin. Old Du Quoin was platted and laid out on December 28, 1844, and Keyes was appointed post master. He had a store in Old Du Quoin and kept the postoffice in this store. According to one writer, this store was later taken over by G. S. Smith, who was one the clerks Keyes had employed. After the "station" became a reality, Keyes moved himself and the postoffice to the new town and established himself at the southeast corner of Main and Division and he lived in the new depot. He later sold his store to McClure.

Isaac Metcalf had come to the area from New England and had previously known Keyes. George McClelland, who later became a Civil War general, was the chief engineer for the building of the Illinois Central Railroad. He was also a friend of Chester Keyes and Isaac Metcalf. It has been said that the two men got advance information about the location of the "station" from McCleland. Land speculation was a certain way of making money at this time. The railroads were opening up the territory and providing many new avenues of making money. Keyes bought land from Albert G. Adkins and wife, Mary Ann, for $2400 on August 12, 1853. Land which had previously sold for $1.25 an acre was worth $25 an acre after it was determined the railroad would be built. The original town plot was 40 acres and included a large park, which Keyes donated to the town. He also donated land to some of the churches. It was said that Metcalf objected to the church donations and broke off the partnership.

Keyes built a home at 136 North Washington in 1854. It was fenced on Main Street by an Osage Orange hedge and had a fine peach orchard, east to Line Street

and from Main to Cole. This orchard in full bloom attracted Christopher Winters and his wife, Margaret and, in 1857, they bought the property. The Baptist church was organized there and a spring, which was walled up, served as the baptistry. Winters enlarged the small home by adding a frame front. After selling the home on Washington Street, Keyes built a fine brick home in 1857 on the northwest corner of Division and Park Streets, staying near the park he had donated. Keyes Park, originally called Shady Park, was fenced according to a provision by Keyes at the time of his gift. The fence was to keep out the animals which roamed at large at that time. Charles Horn helped build the new home. Rocks for the foundation were hauled in by rail. The major beam supporting the house is 10 x 10 of white oak running the entire width of the structure. Keyes sold the house to a man named Moberly. At the end of the Civil War, a returning soldier, Charles Horn, bought the residence.

Much information can be found about Keyes, but very little can be found about his wife. This interesting story about Mrs. Keyes surfaced giving a strange twist to the Keyes family story. It appears that in later years, after the death of her husband, poverty overtook her and she was losing her home. Sympathetic, concerned citizens joined forces and built a house for her south of Du Quoin. Among those who assisted her were G. S. Smith, Leonard Wills, Judge Willard Wall, Henry Horn, the Popes and Braddy Skinner. Neighbors helped out sometimes with food.

Mrs. Harriet Keyes died in poverty and friends handled the burial. After her death, the son, also named Chester, "and his companions" moved to a cabin near the river.

One wonders what reversed the fortunes of the once wealthy Keyes family. He had loaned money to many residents at low interest and plenty of time to repay. Perhaps many did not repay their debts after his death and left the widow impoverished.

The son, Chester, once shot a man. The details were printed in the August 2 and 9, 1877 issues of the Tribune. Young C. A. Keyes and William Hanson were both interested in the same girl. Apparently Hanson warned Keyes to stay away from her, but Keyes did not take it seriously. He and the young lady went out, and when Keyes returned home at midnight, Hanson was lying in wait for him. As Keyes dismounted from his conveyance, Hanson struck him. In the ensuing fight, Keyes pulled a gun and fired three times, striking Hanson at the right nipple. It was reported that Hanson was improving and would be alright. Keyes was at liberty. However, the report of the 9th said Hanson had died of his wounds. After the ball from the gun had been removed, he had walked a block or two to the

barbers for a shave. It was suggested that this excess activity had brought on an infection which killed Hanson. At that time, no one thought of infection being caused by unsanitary conditions of surgery. Coroner Smith held an inquest and the jury determined it was justificable homicide. Hanson was buried in a cemetery northeast of town.

T, 5-13-1869, The Tribune printed this fine tribute of praise at the death of the founder of the town. "The death of Chester A. Keyes, at his residence in this city, last Saturday evening, although not unexpected, has caused a gloom in the minds of a large circle of friends, and especially the settlers of DuQuoin, who remember the public spirit and liberality of the deceased, toward those settling in this city, when but a few years ago, it was only a small village of a few inhabitants. Only twelve or fifteen years ago, he was the principal proprietor of nearly all the territory upon which our prosperous, wealthy and populous young city now stands, and it is mainly through his business tact and liberality that so remarkable an increase of wealth and population has concentrated here, he in many instances, having sold to actual settlers, ground and building material on long credit and at such reasonable figures as to enable very many to pay him from the profits thereby derived from the advance in price of the real estate so purchased and improved. He has ever been foremost in everything calculated to advance the prosperity and growth of DuQuoin having been connected with the earlier coal operations and furnished the money to start the first printing office and other important enterprises. He was nearly 64 years old at the time of his death. One of the pioneers has passed away, whose every impulse and feeling was that the city of DuQuoin should grow strong and prosperous, and in his anxiety to speed its growth and promote the morals, the pleasure and health of the citizens, he liberally donated the ten acre tract now known as the city Park, besides the lots upon which several of the various churches and the public schools now stand.

"Mayor McLean very properly issued the following proclamation, which was very generally observed, and the remains of the deceased were followed to the cemetery by a large audience which would have been greatly swelled in numbers but for the unfavorable weather. We understand the city council adopted appropriate resolutions of condolence:

"The funeral of Chester A. Keyes will take place this morning at 10 o'clock from his late residence. I therefore, request all business men to close their doors, and invite them to join in the last sad rites to the remains of the father and founder of the city of DuQuoin, who by his public spirited liberality in his lifetime has endeared his memory to every good citizen."

Early settlers used various remedies, camphor, blacksnake root, catnip, sassafras, wild cherry bark, goose grease, mutton tallow and vinegar. Rabbit oil was sometimes used for earache. In the 1840's, doctors still bled patients. Patent medicines came later as a cure all for about everything. One patent medicine factory in this area was run by Q. A. Combs.

Doctors were a far cry from today's medical school graduates, but they did what they could. Many were highly dedicated men who sat long hours by a patient's side or traveled in snowstorms to deliver babies. Dr. Joseph Brayshaw, who came from South Carolina in 1830, was the first doctor to practice in Perry County. He also was a horticulturist, teaching others how to graft fruit trees.

Dr. and Mrs. George Wall came in 1840 with their one year old son, who became Judge Wall. Dr. Wall was a trustee of the Old Du Quoin Seminary. He had first settled in the old town and then moved into Du Quoin. He tended patients as far away as Cutler. Dr. Wall died in 1892.

Dr. Lewis Dyer came to Du Quoin in 1857. He was a surgeon in the Civil War, returning after the end of the war until his death in 1896 at the age of 90.

Dr. Amos Jubilee Tetrick arrived here in 1856. His office was at the corner of Main and Oak, opposite the I.C. depot. He received his medical education in St. Louis. He died at the age of 80 years.

There were two Doctors named Burgess, one Thomas, one Warren, both Civil War veterans. Dr. Warren Burgess was crippled and walked with two canes. He resided at 337 East Poplar.

Dr. Thomas Burgess was a rural doctor, living north of Lewis Wells on South Wells Street.

The Centennial issue of the Du Quoin Evening Call mentioned a burglary during the Fair of 1874, a man being killed and a house burning down. When checking this in the Tribune, one finds, in the October, 29, 1874 issue, a story of Col. Thomas H. Burgess, probably the same man. The Du Quoin District Fair was in progress and, as usual, thieves and other questionable characters came to the area to ply their trade. Lewis Wells' nearby home had been burgularized the day before.

Burgess's family had gone to the fair, but he decided to stay at home and guard the place. Unbeknowns to Burgess, Wells was guarding his place also. Sitting in an upstairs room of the locked house, Burgess saw four men approach the house. There was the noise of a shattered window and, grabbing his gun, he made his way downstairs. Three of the men had gotten in and Burgess fired, hitting one of the men with a shot-gun blast. The others took to their heels. Wells, who had heard the ruckus, jumped on his horse in hot pursuit of the others. He wounded

one of the fugitives. The one who had been shot by Burgess, could still talk and told Burgess his name. He named two of the others as New York Jake and Dick Murray. However, Burgess could not remember the name of the one he shot, who died a short time later.

No mention is made of a house burning. About 12 to 15 homes had been burgularized during the fair. Burgess surrendered himself to the authorities, "but public opinion justified his action."

Dr. Burgess and Ed Moberly built a three story building on the southeast corner of Main and Division Streets.

Smallpox was one of the most dreaded diseases of the past. The Tribune tells of an epidemic in 1873. The District Fair buildings had been abandoned and these were used as an isolation hospital. Many people died. The newspaper recounted a story of how one body was taken by wagon, with the horse at a gallop, and the Mayor, Jake Messmore, riding ahead of the wagon, warning the people to get out of the way.

CC, Dr. F. P. Gillis lived at 723 South Jefferson and started the first hospital in his large home. This location was too far from the town and people were afraid of hospitals, resulting in failure of the venture. Dr. Gillis performed the first operation, an appendectomy, and like the old saying, "The operation was a success, but the patient died." Dr. Gillis' home was a large frame building built by Carl Wells' parents about 1880. It was later cut in half, one part remaining at the original site and the other part moved across the street.

Dr. Edward Meyer came to Du Quoin about 1875. He married Sally Bell, whose parents were the keepers of the Bell House, a hotel on South Oak Street.

Dr. William Thomas Maclin arrived in 1875 after practicing in Cairo, Tennessee for 15 years. He had a cousin who was Betty Dry's mother. He had a brother, Isaac E. He was born in Williamson County. Tennessee, and called himself "an Irishman from Tennessee."

The Centennial issue mentions a smallpox epidemic of 1896 during which a two room shack was built in the southeast end of town for isolation. It later burned. Some patients stayed at home and guards patroled the blocks where the sick lived to maintain a very strict quarantine. According to Jim Elkins of Du Quoin, the "pest house" was located on Jackson street in a grove.

CC, Dr. June Winston Dunn treated the smallpox victims, going to the "pest house" twice a day. On May 14, 1896, Dr. Dunn became ill with the disease and was taken to the smallpox hospital. He did recover, but had a badly scared face.

Dr. Dunn came to Du Quoin in 1890. He was the mayor from 1895 to 1898.

In some reports he was said to have the first automobile in town, a Ford. Other reports credit the first automobile to different persons.

His story of becoming a doctor is representative of many of the early medical men. His father was a Baptist minister and frequently moved about, making education difficult for the boy. When he reached the age of 20 he set out on his own. After three years he was able to teach. He did this for 12 years and studied medicine whenever it was possible. For one year he worked with a doctor and then attended a medical college in St. Louis, graduating at the age of 37. One report says Dr. Dunn was elected mayor as a reward for his fine handling of a smallpox epidemic.

CC, Dr. James McLean, a brother-in-law of J. B. Ward, practiced here for a few years, leaving about 1885.

Dr. William Arms' family came to America in 1676. He was born in Vermont in 1802 and died in Du Quoin in 1889. He led an interesting life. After being ordained in 1833, he went to South America as a missionary working among cannibals. He then went to Borneo and his wife and little son died there. He developed a serious throat ailment and returned to America in 1838. He also practiced in Carbondale and Cobden.

Dr. Martin Carr graduated from Missouri Medical College in St. Louis, Missouri, in 1876. Three years later he came to Du Quoin to remain here, with the exception of a few years. He served as assistant professor of nervous diseases in the St. Louis Post Graduate Medical College for about two years. He had licenses in Illinois, Missouri and Arkansas, yet at the age of 70 he applied and qualified for a Florida license and spent about two years there. He dyed his hair black while he was there, and on returning, joked about how good Florida had been for him. He died at the age of 82 years.

Dr. J. R. Sims, born in Tennessee in 1853, taught school for about six years and then, at the age of 24, started working with Dr. W. T. Maclin to become a physician and surgeon. After graduating from medical school, he practiced in Tennessee until coming to Du Quoin in 1890. He died in 1903 after contracting blood poisoning from a patient.

Dr. C. M. Brookings was born in Du Quoin in 1868. His father, Allan C., was a druggist. He married a daughter of P. V. Pope and took much interest in civic affairs.

Dr. Simeon Rufus Breed was an "itinerant" physican, born in New York in 1822. He went to Madison, Wisconsin, and attended college at the age of 18.Some of his children were born in New York, some in Illinois. In the early 1860's he

wandered from Texas to New York and in 1872 came to Du Quoin for three years. Then he moved on to Tuscola, returning here periodically. In 1890, the family returned to stay.

T, 8-20-1874, The explicit manner in which this story is reported, demands that the last portion be quoted. It was on the previous Saturday, when the youngest child of John Clark, an 18 month toddler, near the back door of the house, began screaming. Mrs. Clark's stepdaughter ran to help the child and saw it was being attacked by a pet pig.

"The beast was standing on the child's breast, devouring its little face, when the hog was seized by the ears by the elder sister and held until the child was rescued. With a bloody and lacerated face and two of its underteeth bitten out it was carried in. Happily time will repair the damages."

It would be interesting to know more about this August, 1874, item. "On the road leading from Mound City, Pulaski County, to Unity in Alexander County, near Cache creek cut in Pulaski, about one acre of land sunk down ten feet. The appearance of the edges are as if the land had been cut with a knife. The sunken ground is covered with trees which do not appear to have been jostled by this action."

Also in August, 1874, it was reported that at 10 o'clock one evening a furious rain storm began which dumped 4 1/2 inches of rain in five hours. This was recorded by Charles Ziegler of Old Du Quoin, who had kept records of the weather and rainfall for quite some time. Several houses were struck by lightening and some animals were killed.

T, 4-4-1872, This poetic gem (?) was published for the readers entertainment. "If a cat doeth meet a cat upon a garden wall, And if a cat doeth greet a cat, O, need they both to squall? Every Tommy has his Tabby waiting on the wall, and yet he welcomes her approach by an unearthly yawl. And if a kitten wish to court upon a garden wall, why don't he sit and sweetly smile, and not stand up and bawl, and lift his precious back up high, and show his teeth and moan, as if 'twere colic more that love, that made that feller groan.--Ex."

There also appeared this "reward" notice. "We hereby offer a premium for the scalp of one of these night-prowlers which has bereft us of 2 fine Bramah chickens."

August, 1872, had this item taken from a Kansas newspaper informing the public that "Mr.----- of Missouri, got to owning horses that didn't belong to him, and the next thing he knew he couldn't get his feet down to the ground. He strangled." (Rather a novel way to describe a hanging.)

Other areas had Jesse James, the Hatfields, and other notorious characters,

but it was in Pinckneyville where the "bushwacker", Sam Hildebrand, met his end. The newspapers leave one wondering just what some of the innuendos mean.

T, 3-28-1872, "The killing of Sam Hildebrand on last Thursday evening, still continues to agitate the public mind in and about this place; the belief prevailing, that it was the false step of a regular organized band in and about this part of the country to make the people exceedingly suspicious of strangers. We think, however, if their suspicions were brought nearer home, they might unearth wonders."

The Pinckneyville Correspondence of this issue had its own headlines. "Sam Hildebrand, the notorious Missouri bushwhacker, Killed--His Business and actions in Pinckneyville Mysterious, His Mission, one of blood and Revenge--March 26, 1872." The correspondent went on to tell that the usually quiet town of Pinckneyville had become the stage for the actions of the "notorious bushwacker and daredevil, Samuel Hildebrand."

Hildebrand and his family of six children, two boys, aged 15 and 4 years, four girls, aged 13, 12, 10 and 6 years, had moved into a house south of the old hall on the 19th. Hildebrand said he wanted to live here until he could find a small farm to rent.

The citizens had not paid much attention to him even though rumor said it was the Missouri desperado. He was going by the name of John Smith. It was said that he told one R. Q. Thompson that he really was Hildebrand. He had inquired where he could get coloring to dye his beard. He said there were persons who would kill him if he was found, not for the reward, as that had expired.

Several strangers, "roughs", had gathered near Hildebrand on Thursday, but no one paid them much attention until after the "fracus" during which Hildebrand was killed.

At about five o'clock of the fateful evening, Hildebrand and several others were in the saloon of Joe Bishop. A man named Sullivan began an argument with Bishop. Hildebrand made a dive for Bishop with a dirk 12 inches long, intent on slitting Bishop's throat. Hildebrand's aim was bad and he only cut Bishop on the chin. Determined to complete the act, Hildebrand pulled a revolver with his left hand, but before he could fire, Bishop's wife grabbed his hand. Others came to her aid and removed him.

Hildebrand put away his gun and it seemed the disturbance was over, when Billy Gordon, the town constable appeared on the scene. He proposed taking Hildebrand in custody and the group of "roughs" converged on them, apparently in hopes of scaring off the constable. The ruse did not work. Gordon took hold of Hildebrand and the "roughs" backed off. Hildebrand tried to get out his gun and Gordon

struck him with a "slat", which must been a pretty good piece of wood, as it put a severe gash over Hildebrand's right eye.

The prisoner was taken before Esquire Hamilton for trial of violation of a town ordinance. Sullivan was also to be tried. Counsel for the defendants was E. H. Lemen and Thomas Boyd. Sullivan was freed and Hildebrand was fined. He had paid most of the fine and was ready to leave when he was taken for the second time for an appearance before Judge J. B. Davis because of a suit of the State.

"And now it was, that his desperate and murderous struggle commenced with the officers which cost him his life." Hildebrand reached the corner opposite the old Sherman house with three officers holding him, Gordon, Rule, and Ragland. Hildebrand drew another knife which was swiftly knocked out of his hand. When the group reached the corner opposite Sullivan's hotel, the "bushwacker" drew yet another knife. The officers knocked him down and again took away the knife. When they had made their way to opposite of the Masonic Hall, Hildebrand drew the third knife and struck Ragland, cutting him severly from hip to knee.

At this point, Ragland fired, striking the outlaw in the head. "The ball had done its work. The grip of the dying man loosened, he staggered, fell and in a few moments had ceased to breathe." Ragland was treated by Drs. Peyton, G. P. and H. Johnson.

At the inquest it was determined that Ragland had fired in self defense while on duty.

The children were questioned and they admitted they were Hildebrand's and gave the names of their grandparents. They told that their maternal grandparents lived on Flat River, Missouri. They said their father had gone by the name of Charlie Thompson and on coming to Illinois, he used the name of Smith and told them to use that name also. The children, Henry, Rebecca, Mary Elizabeth, Nancy, Margaret and George Washington, were described as intelligent, polite and kind.

It was supposed that Hildebrand came to Pinckneyville to dispose of two of the local citizens, who had been "most violent in prosecuting this band of counterfeiters and scoundrels that inhabit this part of our state." Since Hildebrand's famous mare had stood, saddled, in the alley, it was conjectured that possibly a quick flight was planned.

Hildebrand was described as "upwards of 6 feet", very well built and muscular, with a face that did not show expression. In all, he had been relieved of four knives and two or three revolvers. The correspondent, with "tongue in cheek", finished up with "Peace to his ashes."

Another inquest was held as there seemed to be some doubt that the body was really that of Sam Hildebrand. The result was the same as before, that the man was Hildebrand.

In the Pinckneyville column of April, 11, 1872, the correspondent was shocked that someone had put wreaths of evergreen on the bushwacker's grave. "Not by wife, nor son, nor daughter or brother, yea nor by the hand of a fond mother, whose God-given promptings will not permit her to abandon to forgetfullness, the child of her bosom, though steeped in sin and crime of darkest hue . . . Stranger, why those wreaths and flowers, over the grave of a desperado and murderer. Cherish his memory, for what? For blood and crimes untold? May God and this community forgive you, and may your name ever be unknown, for your own sake and the sake of your friends."

T, 4-18-1872, To stop some of the rumors about Hildebrand's capture and death, the newspaper briefly reviewed the story again.

T, 4-25-1872, Still fighting rumors that Hildebrand was not dead, the writer tried again to state the facts. Apparently rumors had persisted many times before. "Sam Hildebrand, the outlaw of Missouri had been reported dead about as many times as Dr. Livingston, the African explorer, . . ." Several other newspapers in the area where Hildebrand was known had reported that the desperado still was alive.

On the third day after Hildebrand's death, the body was exhumed and some photographs were taken of the dead man. These were sent to the Sheriff of Washington County, Missouri, as that officer had been involved with Hildebrand two years before. The pictures were shown to Hildebrand's brother, a schoolmate, two neighbors, and a citizen. The brother, on seeing the photograph, said, "That's Sam," and expressed a desire to get a copy of the picture to keep.

The article closed expressing the hope that Missouri's Governor would pay the reward, as promised, for Ragland, Gordon, and others who had been instrumental in the end of the career of Sam Hildebrand.

Question----Where is Sam Hildebrand's grave?

T, 12-30-1875, "At this season of colds it may be useful to know hoarseness is relieved by using a thoroughly beated eggwhite, mixed with lemon juice and sugar--about 1 teaspoonful per dose."

Recipes such as this one for Coffee Cake were sometimes printed for the housewife.

1 cup each of sugar, molasses and butter, 4 1/3 cups of flour, 2 cups of chipped raisins, 1 cup of strong coffee poured in the butter and when cold add the sugar

etc., 3 eggs, 1 teaspoon cloves, cinnamon and nutmeg, 1/4 pound of citron, 1 teaspoon soda, (baking) and 1/2 teaspoon cream of tartar.

T, 8-13-1874, "Oh where, oh where is the comet gone, oh where, oh where can it be? With his ears cut short and his tail cut long, oh where, oh where is he?"

This issue once again teased some young man. "Young friend when you go behind the house to kiss your sweetheart be sure you are not in front of open windows."

This same newspaper told of a boiler explosion at St. Johns. Two men were killed instantly, three were mortally injured and eight men injured.

Alex Henson, the chief engineer and superintendent of machinery, died leaving a wife and three children. William Taylor, a fireman, left a wife and eight children in desperate circumstances. Preston Smith, carpenter, left a wife and two children and George Henry, weighman, left a wife and four children.

The article next lists Andrew Mayer, operating engineer and since he is the fifth listed, one must presume he died. Eight men were listed as injured; B. O. Cook, Eli Lipe and Alonzo Meade, not too seriously. Four black men, Adam Mitchell, John Barton, Harry Moore and Isaac Williams, were not too seriously injured, and another black man, Joseph Moore, had a badly scalded back.

T, 8-13-1874, In "Facts for the Fair," a column for the ladies, was this gem. "Jones says that why he isn't married is because that when he wooed, she wouldn't."

A short, cryptic retort from the same issue was "Lena De Laine has made 6 attempts to commit suicide in New Orleans. She needs muzzlin'."

T, 8-20-1874 "A romantic Flat Prairie girl thought to Maud Mullerize and 'rake the meadows, sweet with hay'. She stood over a yellow-jackets nest as she swung her little rake. First jump from the score, eleven feet; distance to the house, half a mile, Time, two minutes."

T, 1-6-1876, Ed Schwartz of Elkville had "rang in the New Year with roast turkey." Pinckneyville had "warmly welcomed" the New Year with steam whistles and much bell ringing.

T, 1-13-1876, The price of coal was 7 1/2¢ a bushel. The ladies were told that the wearing of jewelery, when out on the street, was now out of fashion. Earrings and lockets were the last items to go and for the fashion conscious lady, expensive buttons were all the rage. There were many cases of scarlet fever and diptheria in the county.

The writer was a bit facetious when he refered to a Mt. Vernon newspaper article telling of seeing a bald eagle. The question was asked, "How can they

be sure--did the editor see the top of the bird's head?"

T, 9-3-1874, Enoch Eaton of Pinckneyville had invented a double plow, which did fine work.

T, 9-10-1874, Southern Illinois Normal of Carbondale had opened last Monday with about 100 students.

T, 10-1-1874 The editor mused that the soft maples were showing tinges of yellow and that the area would soon be blessed with cold northern winds and icy sidewalks. The joy of rising in the morning and starting a fire would compensate for the loss of "the gentle fly and musical mosquito" which would not be able to fly around as they pleased.

T, 1-13-1876,

"Things a Married Lady Cannot Help Thinking
That she was a very pretty girl at sixteen.
That all her lady friends are five years older than they say they are.
That if her husband had acted on her advice, he'd be a richer man today.
That her mother-in-law is a very trying woman.
That her girls are prettier than Mrs. Blanks.
That she'd like to know where her husband spends his evenings when he stays out.
That her eldest son takes after him.
That he is going to throw himself away on Miss Scraggs.
That Miss Scraggs set her cap for him and did all the courting.
That she has taste in dress.
That she has a good temper.
That she pities old maids."

T, 10-1,1874, "A Tamaroa lover went serenading his sweetheart the other night. Just as he had reached the pathetic part of the song, 'I am lonely tonight, love, without thee', the girl's father and two dogs appeared in sight around the corner, and his loneliness fled for about two miles."

T, 10-4-1894, From the Tamaroa News, "K. McKenzie of Sinclair Scott Mfg. Co. is in this city. He placed a pumpkin pulverizer in the canning factory." The town had installed a new pump at the I.C.R.R. well and Misses Maude and Birdie Haines had new bicycles. On a more serious note, Mrs. Zeb Curlee had typhoid fever.

T, 10-4-1894, Mrs. Martha Dry, who was born in Perry County on Sept. 15, 1828, had died on September 26, 1894. She was the wife of D. W. Dry. The couple had 10 children, 8 daughters, 2 sons. Seven of the children survived their mother.

By October 25, 1894, politics was the main theme of the newspapers. J. J.

Higgins was running for Democratic nominee for Congress in this congressional district. The Tribune argued on many statements of Higgins. It also attacked the Pinckneyville Democrat.

T, 11-1-1894, "The persimmon crop is unusually short this year. In this respect it will be found to bear a close analogy to the November harvest of Democratic votes."

Higgins was defeated by his opponent, E. J. Murphy.

T, 12-27-1894, Loren Beem had received a slide trombone for his Christmas remembrance and Mable Pyle a mandolin-guitar. It was noted that many little Christmas trees "were in vogue" this year in many of the private homes. The M. E. congregation had treated the children with a Christmas tree. Apparently, Christmas trees were a novelty at this time.

T, 1-17-1894, Tamaroa News, The column stated that the public school had an organ a few years ago and wanted to know where the organ, and the flag, were now. The writer told that Mrs. Nelson had been treating her youngest son for an illness and gave him what she thought was pepsin, but instead it was morphine. Dr. Ward was summoned swiftly and it was thought the child would be alright. Thomas Stocton was building a new barn and Emma Welch was very ill with typhoid fever.

T, 8-22-1895, The readers were informed that it took 50,000 watermelons a day for Chicago consumption. Only 1 to 4¢ apiece was paid for the melons which would hardly pay for the freight.

T, 4-23-1896, Winnie Erwin was riding a new "wheel," Mable Pyle had a new Crawford "wheel," and Mamie Milligan had injured her hand in a fall from her vehicle. Blue Bell Island was "one fragrant mass of blooms," Roy Ross had handled himself "nobly" in the Centralia oratorical contest. Another "wheel" was announced, this one belonging to Andrew "Boy" Murray, a clerk in W. R. Neighbor's furniture store. Several ladies of the Rebekah Lodge had visited Pinckneyville to attend memorial services and while returning to Du Quoin, one of the horses, owned by Ward and Company and driven by Snider Ward, fell down and died within five minutes. County Treasurer Flavell, who was with the party of ladies, secured transportation from a nearby farmer to bring the group of ladies back home.

T, 5-7-1896, Henry Mann had quite a curiousity out on his farm---a four legged chicken. This tidbit was in the same issue, "An industrious man spends 40 years working hard, then 20 years running around to find a good climate to live in--a lazy man has good health anywhere."

T, 9-18-1881, This was reprinted from the Anna Advocate, the Dongola corres-

pondent. A six year old girl had been beaten fiercely by a man wielding a cow-hide whip. After the beating, he kicked her repeatedly. The child died three hours later. The article says, "And to think any community would allow such a fiend to leave their midst unmolested is a disgrace to the people who go to make up such a community. He should have been taken immediately by the neighbors and receive at their hands punishment so bad as to be without a parallel. He should have the skin stripped from his body and then his body burned at the stake. No punishment that could be thought of could have been too cruel for such an infernal wretch. We hope to hear of his apprehension, and also that he will hang before many weeks glide by."

The first tract of land entered in Perry County was at Four Mile Prairie by James Flack on March 2, 1813.

T, 1-22-1882, In Elkville a great many hogs were dying because of starvation.

T, 2-2-1882, A relief meeting was held in Elstun's Hall, Du Quoin to see what could done to aid destitute and hungry people.

T, 4-13-1882, The story of Jesse James being shot by the Ford brothers, while James was dusting a picture on the wall, was told in vivid detail. The reward was said to be $50,000. The body of James, at the undertakers, was described as "a man of magnificient physique," six feet tall, 195 pounds with well developed muscles and pleasant features.

T, 1-27-1876, Mr. and Mrs. E. N. Smith had celebrated their Silver Anniversary. The invitations had been printed on silver paper with silver envelopes enclosed in a larger envelope of pure white for Monday evening, the 24th at 6 o'clock in the evening at the celebrants home on Washington Street. The first part of the evening was spent in "social intercourse." (Now don't be shocked. In 1876, this simply meant sociable conversation.) There was singing and the presents were opened and viewed. At 8 o'clock the dining room filled with 50 or more guests, where three tables were filled with choice foods. The Rev. E. F. Fish asked the blessings of the Savior on the couple and their guests.

The rooms had been decorated by Miss Clara and Mrs. E. F. Fish. All of the gifts were listed and described. Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Richards gave a magnificent silver jewel casket; Major L. B. Skinner gave one dozen dining knives, with silver blades and ivory handles in a neat morocco case; Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Winters gave a splendid silver goblet, which was gold lined. Mr. and Mrs. John T. Beem, (the editor) gave a very elegant silver card case with a chain, enclosed in a beautiful morocco case and accompanied with handsome cards.

T, 1-27-1876, The latest thing in umbrellas was one with a pane of glass in

the front so the holder could see where he was going.

T, 1-27-1876, The Old Du Quoin Debating Society had met recently. The subject of the debate was "That Modern Spiritualism is True." The debate was carried on by I. B. Adams, G. D. Clark, W. Thing, and C. Zeigler. Charles Sieferth was the President of the Society and B. T. Zeigler was the secretary.

T, 5-10, 1871, This was taken from the Lee County Democrat. Do you know who was the Father of cereals? Pop Corn.

This small bit of information is from the Du Quoin Mining Journal of May 26, 1859. A tooth from Sir Isaac Newton had been sold in 1815, to a nobleman for 730 pounds. The gentleman had it set in a ring.

In that same issue was this jewel, which must be quoted word for word. "Important to a certain Man that visits the Du Quoin Bookstore, Sir; If you do not wish to see your name in print, under the head of petty larceny, you will please return to my store, before Monday, at eight o'clock at least, two 25 cent books, or more if you have taken them without leave, as you did the red and yellow backed ones that I want back so bad. If you have not got the pluck to bring the books back, enclose 50 cents in an envelope and put it in the postoffice. Look out! A word to the wise is sufficient. J. G. Mangold"

In the advertisements of the Du Quoin Mining Journal of May 31, 1866, was one for the Capital Hotel on the east side of the depot in Tamaroa. D. Laucks was the proprietor. The hotel was described as large, commodious and had a fine livery stable. Wm. G. Leslie was the sheriff of Perry County at this time.

The Du Quoin Republican, in May of 1871, was published every Saturday.It was a nine column newspaper of four pages which cost $2 a year, in advance.

The Tribune and Republican were both being published at this time. The Tribune attacked the Republican for having part of their printing done in Belleville. "What means this effort of Kimball and Taylor to start these so called Nashville, Sparta and Du Quoin papers? Is it to control politics or to adopt a species of blackmailing?" The Tribune argued that the money for printing should be kept in Perry County and not be spent in St. Clair County.

The following items from the Republican were for the period of May, 13 through October 21, 1871.

J. Monroe Campbell, who was superintendent of construction of the Southern Illinois Normal building at Carbondale, had been struck by a falling timber and died on the 12th.

About eighty members of the Roman Catholic Church had been confirmed on May 2, by Bishop Baltes of the Alton Diocese.

The Sunday Schools of Du Quoin had held a picnic recently at Plant's Grove.

The readers were told that Brigham Young had been shopping in Chicago for his numerous wives. The cost of the "accountrements" for the ladies cost approximately $25,000 and took a whole car, railroad, that is, to transport the purchases to "the city of the Saints and Saintesses."

A 132 pound wildcat had been killed near Skipwith, Mississippi.

The saying "Robbing Peter to pay Paul" orginated when the estates of St. Peter's Cathedral were appropriated to repair St. Paul's.

A "scamp" had been arrested in Du Quoin at the Presbyterian Church festival and had been charged with the "disgusting" act of spitting tobacco juice an some of the ladies dresses and men's coats. The man was not drunk "consequently there was not the slightest palliation" for his actions. He was tried and fined $13, however, he could not come up with the money so he ended up in the "calaboose" for 13 days. The net profit for the festival was over $100, which was considered very good. The most valuable cargo of furs to have come down the Mississippi, had recently been brought by the ship, Ida Reese, from Fort Benton. To give the readers a glimpse of the value, one item was 39,000 buffalo robes.

The greatest wedding in New York's history took place in the first week of June. The daughter of William M. Tweed and a man named Maginnes, were married. It was said that the bridal presents were worth over a half a million dollars, while thousands of the Irish people of New York, who were "tools" of Tweed's, were almost at starvation's door.

A group of Du Quoin residents were interested in forming a colony to buy land in the West and settle there. Mayor David Hatfield was chairman of the group. The committee to draft a constitution were; Frederick Skipwith, John H. Brown, Lycurgus Reese, Joseph Bookstaver and George Abbott.

Drs. Neely and Lee of the Infirmary had removed a 25 pound ovarion tumor from a Tamaroa lady. The patient seemed to be doing well.

Blackberries were selling for $1 a bushel.

Du Quoin had a population of about 3,500 at this time.

The Du Quoin "Colony" had established a $5 membership fee and later on would sell shares in the venture at $150, with no more than two shares to a person. The plans were to buy 640 acres and lay out a town. By the last of July, Major Abbott had gone to Colorado to scout around for a possible location.

Lafe Ogburn was renovating his establishment to include a large bake oven in the rear to supply bread for fair time.

"Tad" Lincoln, youngest son of the late president, had died at the Clifton House

in Chicago. He was 18 years old and a well liked favorite wherever he had been known.

This is not from a newspaper. Perhaps it will be interesting to someone. Somewhere between 1925 and 1930, Henry Rice of Tamaroa used to paint scenes on the wagon canvases for the gypsies, who came every year to the Gypsy Hill grove near the south edge of Tamaroa. Some of the paintings were of sunsets.

Du Quoin has had its share of famous people, or if not famous, ones who have carved themselves out a niche of prominence. There needs to be much more research done on this subject. No one has been left out intentionally. It is just that at this point, this is what had been found.

Thomas S. Horn was born in Du Quoin in 1894. He joined the Foreign Service and when he retired from the diplomatic service he held the rank of Consul and Secretary of Legation.

Marlin Hurt gained radio recognition as a member of the Tom, Dick and Harry trio. He gained national prominence when he joined the "Fibber McGee and Molly" show. His next achievement was a show of his own, "Beulah," in which he played the part of a black female housekeeper. He died suddenly of a heart attack on March 21, 1946. Anyone who was a radio buff in those days will fondly remember Du Quoin's own "Beulah".

Richard "Dick" Grills worked for years with the Walt Disney Studios in Hollywood.

Stanley Kimmel was born in Du Quoin in 1895. He wrote "The Mad Booths of Maryland" which was an important contribution to the literature about Abraham Lincoln. Kimmel also wrote plays and poems.

Ted Roy was a talented trumpet and piano player. He was associated with several top, eastern bands, which performed at Jack Dempsey's resturant on Broadway in New York.

Lucius Humphrey was a prominent psychologist in New York. Humphrey was a close friend of Thomas Edison and taught music to Edison's children.

Gilbert Nettleson, who was born in Du Quoin in 1885, became vice-president of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

Les Hite, a black man, was born in Du Quoin on March 13, 1904. He became a saxophone player with Louie Armstrong's orchestra. Later, he became the manager of the group. Rochester, who was on the radio with Jack Benny, was with Hite before joining Benny.

Ruby Berkley Goodwin was born in Du Quoin, October 19, 1903. She was a black poetess who wrote "From My Kitchen Window." She attended Lincoln school

in Du Quoin and San Diego State College.

Leon Kirkpatrick, another black who was a native of Du Quoin, became a prominent concert pianist. He made his debut in Chicago in 1943.

According to what has been told, Kyle Onstott spent much time with his grandparents in Du Quoin on East South Street. He wrote "Mandingo" and "Drum", which were about African slaves. Several other novels, which came after, centered around the plantation, Falconhurst. Some of these were written in collaboration with other authors.

From the Du Quoin Republican, 10-7-1871, During the fair, the excursion train brought many people to Du Quoin. It emptied on arrival. One day a small boy did not get off and so he was put off. When it seemed the child was not being claimed by adults, W. H. Corbitt took the child and began to question him. The boy, who was about three years old, gave his name as Charlie Walker and said his father had gone to the mill and his father was drunk. He was carrying a bundle of good clothes. The boy was intelligent and nice looking. Mr. Corbit offered to take the boy and rear him if the parents could not be found.

Among the details of the Chicago fire was this news. The Chicago Custom House had two million in government "greenbacks" at the time of the fire and one million in gold. The gold had melted into a solid mass. A rain had kept many thousands of tons of coal from catching on fire and adding to the catastrophy. One man had been observed spitting on some bricks and when questioned about his action he explained he wanted to see if they were cool enough to begin to build back again. There were also great fires in Wisconsin and Michigan at this time but these received little attention. The village of Peshtego had 1200 dead and many seriously injured and not expected to survive. Many people had thrown themselves into millponds and held onto logs while the fire raged. On the east shore of Green Bay it was feared the loss might equal that of Peshtego. The body count there was already 700 to 800.

CC, The first greenhouse in Southern Illinois was built at Tamaroa in 1902 by William L. Thill. Five years later the operation was moved to Du Quoin. It was quite a task to move buildings, greenhouses, plants, special soil and necessary equipment. This was all moved by horse and wagon to North Division at the present location.

Mr. Thill's son, Harry, took over the business at his father's death in 1941. Eventually there were seven greenhouses, six of them 25 x 100 feet, and one 15 x 75 feet. It was Mr. Thill's contention that a damaging hail would occur every 16 years. After one such severe hail, over 2,000 panes of glass had to be replaced.

The greenhouses are now gone but Thill's Florist still operates at the original location.

CC, The whole Beem family was once described as "brilliant, different and opinionated." These charastics brought success to Editor John T. Beem in Du Quoin.

Born in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, in 1838, his family came west in 1844 and at the age of ten, he began to work as an errand boy for the Alton Telegraph. He became half-owner of the business and when the Civil War began, he, along with his father and two brothers, joined up. He served for four years, while his partner handled the business.

He sold his portion of the business after the war and went to work in St. Louis. While there, he helped organize Typographical Union No. 8. About 1868, Mr Beem and his wife moved to Du Quoin, where he began to work for the local paper. Beem and C. P. Richards bought two-thirds interest in the Du Quoin Tribune in 1870. In 1874, they purchased the remaining third from Berry. Richards sold out to Beem a few years later.

The Du Quoin Tribune was a Republican newspaper and was the best in Southern Illinois, second only to Cairo, having a modern printing plant with good equipment. It was on the second floor of the First Bank and Trust Company building on the southwest corner of Main and Division.

A daughter, Della, helped her father at the office. The Tribune ceased publication in 1925 and the building was razed. Beem had worked 75 years, minus the four he spent at war. He was 89 years and 11 months of age when he died on July 12, 1930.

Beem had received a highly prized letter from President Warren Harding, who was a former newspaperman, complimenting Beem's career.

Della spent five years nursing her father and after his death wrote the Tribune column for the Du Quoin Call until her death on April 7, 1935.

Beem's son, Loren, better known as "Caesar," was the first regularly employed truant officer of Du Quoin. He had studied law but never practiced it. One of his interests was helping needy children, gathering contributions as needed.

"Caesar" had two bird dogs, one named Enough and the other named Plenty. He loved to say to people, "If Enough dies, I'll still have Plenty, and if Plenty dies, I'll still have Enough."

CC, The Centenial issue of the Du Quoin Call had a treasury of information about Du Quoin and its residents. For instance, Lucuis Skinner carried mail in 1815, when he was only 16 years old, between Kaskaskia and Shawneetown. The family went back to New York, Lucius married there and came to Old Du Quoin

in 1825. He was a surveyor's assistant on the Illinois Central Railroad project.

Due to the illness of the Perry County surveyor, William Richart, the Jackson County surveyor platted Du Quoin.

When coal was discovered at William's Hill, near a creek bank, it seemed that St. Johns might out-rival Du Quoin as a town.

At one time G. S. Smith lived at the Baptist church site and on leaving his store would walk across the empty land to his home, as there no buildings in that area. Smith's store was the first building to move from Old Du Quoin.

Jonas Vancil's grandfather came from Norway to "help Washington." He'd been given a jug and told he might need a little spirits before arriving in America.

In later years, his son, Josephus, Americanized to Joseph, ran a distillery close to a corner of Washington and Spring Streets. He became angered when Lincoln put a revenue on whiskey and sold the business. For a time, the new owner continued a "moonshine" operation. These people felt that the revenue was unfair and an infringment of their rights. Whiskey barrels were hidden in an old abandoned mine on the property. The shaft went over to the Ward school area and was filled in after a cave-in, probably in the early 1890's.

Joseph and his wife were the proprietors of a boarding house for the railroad men in 1856, on lot 5, South Division Street.

The Washington Street property became a spoke and hoop factory after the mine and distillery were abandoned. Holmes was the owner and handled the business in a four story building.

The location of the first depot was described as "near John Bowlin's place."

Some 14 year old boys, Dan and Ben Gill and George Vancil worked on the railroad as section hands in the 1860's for 75¢ a day. Since they were so young they did not draw a man's wage. They did such good work that the walking boss, Able Mitchell, told the section boss, Tom Taylor, to pay them the man's wage of $1.25 a day.

Jake Naumer, born in Germany in 1865, came to Du Quoin in 1897. As a young man he learned the ice business and in 1891 installed equipment in the Stecher Brewery in Murphysboro. His work impressed the owner and he became Stecher's chief engineer. In 1901, he and his family moved to Du Quoin. In that same year he became involved in organizing the Du Quoin Utility Company, along with Henry Ward, R. O. Lehn, Harry Ross and George Croessmann. An ice plant was started on East Olive Street. The Du Quoin Utilities changed hands in 1916, becoming the Saline Electric Company and later the Illinois Power Company.

Naurmer's knowledge of ice-making led him into installing many ice and cold

storage plants in both central and southern Illinois.

The Naumers lost one of their four children, a twin, Lester in 1915, when he was electrocuted while working for the light plant.

In 1922, Naumer and Herman Oldendorph, who could make fine German sausage, began making sausage in a woodshed on East Olive Street. The next year Naumer and associates founded the Du Quoin Packing Plant. The first plant burned in 1925. Later an up-to-date plant was built which supplied much employment and many Blue Bell products.

Jarrold Jackson, who was the first settler in the Old Du Quoin area and had a ferry on the old post road from Kaskaskia to Shawneetown, entered land, in 1811, in the SW quarter of Section 35.

Old Du Quoin was quite prosperous in the years before the Illinois Central. It had a plow factory, blacksmith shops, wagon makers, shoe makers and general stores.

Daniel Dry had a store in the old town between 1827 and 1830. David Mead had the second store. Chester Keyes had a store until 1840.

The Centennial issue showed a portion of the old Stars and Stripes newspaper of September 9, 1864. From the little which could be read, one found that Monk House was located at the corner of Oak and Park Streets. A. Monk and Son's advertisement boasted a good livery stable. Dr. M. P. Lemen had an office on Main Street, one door east of Brookings Drug Store--his residence was on Mulberry. Dr. N. Durham, a dentist was located upstairs over Pope and Brothers.

The first deed which was recorded in Perry County was in the Du Quoin area, William Pyle, Sr. and wife, Elizabeth, to Daniel Dry, 35 acres, $200, August 13, 1827, Section 12, Township 65, Range 2 W, SW corner. Elizabeth made her mark. The witnesses were H. B. Jones and John Pyle, Jr.

The first mortgage was dated April 16, 1829, between Humphry B. Jones and R. J. Hamilton.

The first school in the area was erected 3 1/2 miles south of Du Quoin in 1838, with Mr. Beneldg as teacher.

The first house which was moved to Du Quoin from the old town was placed at the southwest corner of Main and Division. It was rolled on logs and pulled by 20 oxen owned by Isaac, "Dike", Barber Adams.

The first coal mine was opened in 1853. It was known by various names such as Lowden, Langwith, North Side, and Presswood.

The first schoolhouse in Du Quoin was a log cabin near the southwest corner of Division and Franklin.

The first house was John, "Jack", Pyle's cabin in 1819, located on the highest point in Du Quoin at the corner of Laurel and Franklin.

The first "fancy" frame building was built by Mike Taylor in 1845.

The first brick building was built by Archie Wilson in 1862.

The Monk House, built by Andy Monk, was the first hotel.

Joe Smith had the first dwelling house and Chester Keyes, the second.

The story of William Jackson shows the determination and effort put forth by the "old-timers," who knew that success could be theirs. William Jackson came with the Harkers from England in 1871. He and his wife lived near the mine at St. Johns. They were very hard working people, but also very poor. Old powder barrels served as their chairs. He became an Illinois Central foreman. He was once offered the job of digging a well at $1 a foot. When he found that this could be profitable, he went on digging wells until he was able to buy some land. Eventually he owned hundreds of acres. Some of the Sunfield land had good clay, the kind which would make good, hard, bricks. Soon he was making brick for chimneys, wells and buildings. His next step was buying stock in the Red Star Milling Company.

One group of men, who did not take advantage of opportunity when it knocked on their door, included Dan Gill and several others. They took a trip to Chicago, which was about half of the size of Du Quoin, to look over some lots. The train trip took all day and into the late evening. At that time Chicago had board walks, many swampy ponds and lots of yellow willow trees. Lots near the railroad depot, on Michigan Street, were about $350. The men did not buy lots. Probably they regreted this later.

St. Johns was platted on September 13, 1856, by Mr. Ashley and his brother. The Illinois Central Iron and Coal Mining Company was organized March 3, 1857, with $56,000 of capital stock divided into 560 shares. Austin Tuttle was president, Alonzo W. Nason was secretary, and Orrin J. Rose was the treasurer. In 1857 the company began a slope mine.

In 1867, Captain William P. Halliday, who had become wealthy as an English sea captain and several other ventures, purchased the I.C.I.&C.M. Company. His home was in Cairo, where he could enjoy the blending waters of the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers. By 1873, a new slope was started about 1 1/4 mile east of the existing mine.

In addition to the mine, Halliday had a 2300 acre farm with 700 acres under cultivation. Approximately 350 men were in Halliday's employment. He also owned hotels, one being the Halliday at the west side of South Washington, south of the railroad tracks and the Maid-Rite cafe, and the sumptuous Halliday House located

in Cairo.

The operation at St. Johns changed when salt water was found at 940 feet in 1870. The coal market was depressed and a new product could prove advantageous. Halliday saw the possibilities of a new venture and by November, 1873, had constructed buildings and had the necessary machinery in place. Salt was produced by placing the salt water and stale butter in huge vats and bringing it to a boil. It was cooled and let stand for 24 hours. The salt settled to the bottom, then it was removed and dried. A barrel of salt sold for $1.25 and weighed 280 pounds. There were eleven men who made the salt barrels at the rate of about 700 a day. A company store served the needs of all those living and working at St. Johns.

The Blakeslee Pump Company was founded in 1864 by two brothers, Albert Judd and Halidon Blakeslee. The English family had settled first in Connecticut, then in New York, where the father, Eli, made carriages and wagons. Eli started for Illinois in 1844, but was turned back in Ohio by flooding rivers. Again in the fall he tried to reach his goal. This time he was successful in spite of the terrible cold, during which some whiskey froze.

The rest of the family set out for Illinois on September 18, 1845. By October 13, they reached Woodford County and the family was reunited. They went into business there and were doing well. Hoping to better themselves, they moved on to Ullin, Illinois and went into a lumber business, only to go broke in three years.

Leaving Ullin, they moved to Du Quoin in 1860, determined to succeed here. In 1862, Albert invented the Blakeslee Jet Pump, which was used throught the world. Not content with this, Albert also invented a veneering machine and a steam pump. Albert Blakeslee died March 9, 1902, at the age of 78 years.

The company was family operated for 88 years. When it sold in May, 1952, the Blakeslee name was still used for awhile.

When the ladies wore full length dresses, there was a $5 fine for spitting on the side walk, so the ladies gowns would not be soiled.

Medicine shows, featuring Indians and a white "spieler" frequently were put on at the Division and Spring Streets, where the old scout house is located, west of Ward school.

Some say there were two Indian graves on a path leading east from the hospital.

Gypsies met on Gypsy Hill each year, but after the Du Quoin Packing Company built on that area, they moved their meeting place to the area of the wye of routes 51 and 14, south of Du Quoin.

This listing includes Du Quoin Mayors for several years: G. S. Smith was elected as the first mayor in 1865 and served for two years; Elihu Onstott served one year; J. S. McLean, 1868-69; D. D. Hatfield, 1870-71; G. S. Smith again in 1872; Jacob Messmore, 1873-74; B. F. Pope 1875-76; Jacob Messmore, 1877-78; S. J. Ross, 1879-82; Don Onstott, 1883-84; Joseph Solomon, 1885-90; W. R. Neighbors, 1891-92; W. E. Brookings, 1893-94; Dr. D. W. Dunn,1895-98; B. W. Pope, 1899-1900; W. B. Hall, 1901-02; B. W. Pope, 1903-08; Arthur F. Angel, 1909-10; E. E. Jacobs, 1911-14; E. F. Knauer, 1915.

The following are businesses listed in the "Atlas of the State of Illinois," giving name, business, native territory and the year they settled in Du Quoin.

Sylvester Adams, Farmer-wagon maker, New York, 1836

John Bookstaver, J. P. (Probably Justice of the Peace), New York, 1857

C. P. Richards, Publisher, New York, 1864

J. T. Beem, Editor, Pennsylvania, 1844

D. P. Delano, Carpenter-joiner, Vermont, 1864

Lewis Dyer, Physican, Vermont, 1858

J. J. Flack, Farmer and Surveyor, Jackson Co. Illinois, 1832

D. D. Hatfield, Carpenter and Joiner, Ohio, 1836

C. C. Hatfield, Carpenter and Joiner, Illinois, 1856

Jas. C. Horner, Carpenter and Joiner, Pennsylvania, 1857

H. F. Knebelkamp, Cigar Manufacturer, Germany, 1854

John Lindsay, Miner and Farmer, Scotland, 1856

W. S. Lyman, Salesman, Illinois, 1855

John McLean, Physican, Franklin Co., Illinois, 1837

George D. Pugh, St. Nicholas Hotel, Prop., South Wales, 1853

William Petry, Grocer, St. Clair Co., Illinois, 1851

John Rogers, Engineer, Wales, 1866

S. I. Ross, Flour dealer, New York, 1857

Greener Smith, Miner and Farmer, England, 1867

Prof. J. M. Stone, D.D., Seminary, Connecticut, 1858

J. W. Winters, Fruit grower, Putnam Co., Illinois, 1838

John Winn, Clerk of Coal Bank, England, 1864

In early years the northeast section of Du Quoin was called "Possum Holler."

The car shed for the streetcar line was on the southwest corner of 524 North Division. There was a switch or "pass track" at Cole Street. At the end of the run the horse was unhitched from one end of the car and put on the other end for the return trip.

Dr. F. P. Gillis' hospital was located on S. Jefferson.

John Pyle sold 10 acres in 1860 for $500, for use as the I.O.O.F. cemetery. The first burial was Emma Hill, September 17, 1860, in the southeast corner of the cemetery.

The Browning Opera House was located in the third floor of the Browning building on the southeast corner of Main and Division.

The Theatorium was located in the Ward building at 21 South Division.

The Star Theater, established in 1910 by Fritz and Edison, was in the Davison building, for years known as Rosie's Grill, now Emling's Cafe.

The Du Quoin Theater was opened in 1923 by Kunz and Thimmig on North Division, where Campbell's Auto was once located. The name was changed to Midway. It closed about 1928.

The Pershing Theater opened in 1919. Ten years later the name changed to the State. It was located one door west of Alongi's.

Some of the light operas performed at the Majestic were the Red Mill, The Mikado, The Chocolate Soldier, Robin Hood, Madame Sherry and Bohemian Girl. Charles Rogers, Jr. was the concert master and leader of the orchestra, which was second to none for its size. One of the members, Joe Gustat went on to become the first trumpeter of the St. Louis Symphony Orchestra.

When one speaks of the theater and the bright lights, it could easily relate to the Majestic Theater. It truly merited the "bright lights" designation, with its "brilliant incandescents" lining the boxes, the huge stage and the "proscenium" arch.

The first drug store was probably that of Allen C. Brookings of 1860, operated by White and Lehn. Allen's father, Richard, had brought his family from Pennsylvania. The family lived at 109 South Division and Richard had a dry goods store on North Division. In 1865, another son, William took over the store and after Richard's death in 1884, William was the owner until he died in 1917. David Morris and Mark Hooey, clerks in the store, bought and operated the store until the mid 1940's.

Allen Clark had opened his drug store on the north side of Main street, between Division and Mulberry. He and William built the Brookings building in 1893.

John H. Higgins, who was a native of Ireland, County Cork, came to Du Quoin from Massachusetts in 1865. He worked one year for a Mr. Gordon and then bought out the business and moved it to today's location at 112 East Main. Harry E. Sanford managed the business after Higgins died in 1913 and bought half interest in the store. Mrs. Ethel Swayne Sanford developed a great interest in the store

and for years spent much time there. Mr. Sanford died in 1951. George Knetzger and Pete Williams became partners after Higgins death and opened a branch in Carbondale, which did not survive. Today, Higgins has other owners, but the name of the store has been carried on.

It was early in 1855 when Cornelius Storm and a son J. C., coal miners from the east, sank shafts along the I.C.R.R. The first mine was north of town in the St. Johns area. Also, as far as can be determined, it was the first shaft mine in Illinois.

Thomas Howells is credited with the first strip mine, which was at the end of East North street. About 1904, he bought a steam shovel, which had been used in digging the Panama Canal, and used it in his mining operation. Tradition says the first strip mining in Illinois was in the Du Quoin area.

The Du Quoin Star mine, north of town, was a large operation for its time. Coal was at a 60 foot depth in a 6 to 7 foot vein. It shipped 12 to 18 cars of coal a day and employed 50 to 90 men.

The Sun Coal and Coke operation was about the same size as the Star. It was the most northern mine of the area.

The Enterprise Coal and Coke mine was started north of town in 1881. Malcolm Stanhouse, who was born in Scotland, 1859, started working in coal mines at the age of seven. He came to Du Quoin in 1876 and started working in the Enterprise mine. In the eastern part of town were the Dudley and Bruckshaw mines, also the Moon and Rodgers mines, approximately 1880. One of these eastern mines was nicknamed the "Possum Holler" mine.

Thomas Tijou had a mine on North Division Street. The entrance was south of Cole Street in Pope's addition.

South of a lumber yard on West Franklin Street was the Keyes mine. Its tipple was torn down in the early 1870's.

The Vancils operated a mine on North Washington near Spring Street, sometimes called the "Distillery" mine.

The Union mine was started during the Civil War. It was located near the site of the Illinois Electric and Gas Company property of 1953, and was sometimes called "Old Number One."

Other mines which were found:

Enterprise had mines #1, 2 and 3 south of Du Quoin.

Horn's #1 was at St. Johns.

Eagle mine and Horn's #2 were at South Wells Street.

Stanhouse mine was located at the jog in West Park.

Johnson's Mill and Mine at the corner of Main and Maple.

Middle Mine was at Blakeslee location on North Chestnut.

Eaton Mine #1 was at the old roundhouse area, later sold to Weaver.

Lake Mine was two miles north of town near the railroad.

Halliday Mine was one mile east of the St. Johns store on the bank of Rees Creek and reached a depth of about 500 feet.

Paradise Mine was 1 1/2 mile east of town and was owned by Forester and Halliday.

Weaver had mines #1, 2, 3, and 4, no locations found.

While we may think mine strikes are a modern day activity, on November 25, 1875, a strike at the Beaucoup mines had ended and the men had gone back to work for 2 3/4¢ per bushel.

The Marshall Browning Hospital was made possible by Lillie F. Browning, who suddenly died in Oklahoma in 1918. She left approximately $240,000 to build a hospital. It took about $175,00 to erect the establishment which she had planned. Five trustees who were named in the will were Rev. Marion Teague, Lucius Smith, president of the First Bank and Trust Company, Louis R. Kelly, a county judge, James Forester, president of Paradise Coal Company and Harry C. Miller, president of the First National Bank.

J. Marshall Browning had been quite successful in the coal mining business in Du Quoin and had a great respect for the town and its inhabitants.

John Turnbull came to Du Quoin in 1862. He worked for 50¢ a day, ten hours a day, at the Tijou slope, driving an entry under Oak Street.

Many boys went to work in the early mines. Marion W. Cox went to work in the mines for his father, G. W. Cox, at the age of 13. Samuel Barton came to St. Johns at the age of 17 and worked at the original slope. He was paid 6¢ a bushel, or $1.20 for each 20 bushel box filled.

In August, 1904, some of the striking miners of Du Quoin tried to board trains which were bringing in Italian miners.

The Old Du Quoin Seminary and 40 acres of land was purchased on Sept, 27, 1897 from G. F. Blakeslee by the Southern Illinois Children's Protective Association. The three story brick building was used as a childrens home until 1901. The children were then housed in the Southern Hotel on North Oak Street. Later that year, Sam E. Eaton gave land for a childrens home, but it was April of 1908 before the home was dedicated. As the state created more programs for children, the need for a home lessened and the home was discontinued in 1941.

Perry County can lay claim to five soldiers of the Revolutionary War. Mrs.

Elizabeth (Lib) Spurgeon of Pinckneyville, has graciously provided this carefully researced information.

The five soldiers were John Banes, William Combs, Leonard Lipe, John Murphy and Lewis Wells, Sr.

John Banes was born in Virginia in about 1760, married Susannah -----, was in Virginia, Tennessee and Perry County, Illinois. He had enlisted at Mecklenburg and served six times. Banes is found in "Revolutionary Soldiers Pension Records" and "Revolutionary Soldiers Buried in Illinois." He died September 2, 1840. His Perry County burial site is unknown. The widow, Susannah died prior to August 23, 1842.

William Combs is shown as "probably died in Perry County, Illinois" in the "Journal of the Illinois Historical Society." He is listed at the Chester, Illinois courthouse as Militia and served with the Virginia troops. His widow, Sarah Ann, living in Paris, Illinois, Edgar County, applied for a pension after 1836 and was refused because Combs did not have six months of service.

Leonard Lipe was born in Lincoln County, N. Carolina, June 5, 1763. He married Barbara Wentz in N. Carolina and several children were born to this couple. He enlisted for ten months in 1781. He came to Union and Jackson Counties about 1818 or 1819 and then to Perry County. He was 83 years when he died on October 18, 1849, and is possibly buried at Nine Mile cemetery.

John Murphy was a native of northern Ireland who fought at the battle of King's Mountain. Murphy came from Tenneessee and settled west of Pinckneyville at the edge of Lost Prairie. His wife was Jane McCall and they had five girls and five boys. Since Murphy is shown in the 1825 census but not in 1830, it is concluded that he died between these dates. Jane died in 1827 at Lost Prairie and presumably they were buried near their home, which later was the Butler Nace farm, located in Section 23, Twp. 5S, R4W.

Lewis Wells, Sr. was born in 1750, Edgefield County, S. Carolina. He and Elizabeth (Betsy) Bates, whom he married in 1771 in Greenville County, S. Carolina, had eleven children. They were Thomas, Lewis Jr., Susan, Elijah, Martha, Sarah, Keziak, Mary, Elizabeth, Joseph and Giles. Wells died at the age of 96 years on August 18, 1846 and was buried at McElvain cemetery.

Some writers have included John (Jack) Pyle as a Revolutionary veteran, but the years found for his birth seem to make this impossible.

We should be very proud of the fine brave men, of all wars, who have made our present day lives possible.

When Beem and Richards took control of the Tribune they published this Feb. 5, 1874: "We simply announce our determination to succeed;---While striving for the success of Republicans and Republican principles, we will not hesitate to discountenance all abuses and corruptions,---. While we shall expect to carry our heads on our own shoulders, and not be swayed by isms, rings or cliques, we will at all times pay deference to the counsels and wishes of the people, and aim to promote the interests of the community at large, by an earnest advocacy of home industry, economy, and the development of our resources."

Elija Wells is credited with naming Paradise Prairie when he remarked about the view, "This is as near Paradise as I ever expect to get."

Louis Zoeckler made Will Hayes' first delivery cart for "pop." It was a two wheeled cart--cost $3.

As an apprentice to Mr. Kraft in his business, Zoeckler learned tool making, wagon building, and blacksmithing. After three years of scrimping and saving he had $150 and bought into the business. Zoekler's mother had arrived in the United States in 1840, from Alsace, Lorraine, after a nine month trip. His wife, Kathy, had arrived at the age of 12 along with a brother. The two had been reared by grandparents in West Virginia. Years later they spent one month coming down the Ohio, then up the Mississippi to St. Louis, where Zoeckler met and married her. The wagon shop was located where the Economy Store is now. The Zoecklers built a home on East Park in 1890.

Zoekler was the one who told that a one foot strip between the Neighbor's (McCollum's Drugs) and the Jasecko building, and a four foot square behind where Dennis Jewlers of 1953, was a part of the Chester Keyes estate--no heirs.

At one time you could swap three pounds of butter for a box of axle grease.

The years 1881 to 1883 were bad years of drought. Money was almost non-existant and so was water. Army worms, locust and cinch bugs had eaten up everything. Hogs were sold at 6¢ a pound. It was said some people were at the point of starvation.

Frank Schleper, Jr. was the first to ship apples from Du Quoin. Schleper, who was born in 1851 in Teutopolis, Illinois, was persuaded by his friend, Rev. Charles Klocke, to come to Du Quoin in 1869. He clerked in the Neunis and Henry Horn, Sr. grocery stores. Ten years later he built the building on West Main Street, which was last occupied by Egyptian Music and demolished in March, 1985. This was a grocery in partnership with Joseph Miller.

Schleper and Miller erected another building in 1891, where Dawson, Duncan Furniture was located in 1953, and the two were together in business there for six years. The partnership was dissolved in 1897. Schleper went into partnership

in 1902 with F. J. Schleper, Jr. until his death in 1906.

Apples were quite plentiful in 1892. A Minnesota man, named J. B. Hoxey, asked Schleper why he did not try shipping apples. The answer was a frank statement that there was not enough money. Hoxey promptly wrote out a $500 check and told Schleper to get started. He obtained a barrel and showed Schleper how to pack the apples. Schleper, himself, got very busy with customers and so his 12 year old son, Frank Jr., ended up with the packing job. A prosperous wholesale business started with these first apples. In years to come, as high as four railroad car loads of apples were shipped a week.

The Centennial issue of the Du Quoin Evening Call gave locations of some of the old buildings of the town. Since the issue was in 1953, the old buildings are referenced to 1953 locations. Keyes and Metcalf built a small brick building north of the 1953 Turner's Marble Yard. Joe Vancil ran a boarding house in 1856, where Du Quoin Motor Sales was on South Division. Frank Van Keuren's father built where the New Merchants Hotel was later erected.

Henry Horn built the first store on the West Side across the alley from the W. W. Parks Drug Store. Thorwell had the first dwelling house and second store on the West Side across from the Catholic Church. Old John Thorwell's house on Park Street was the first brick house on the West Side.

Jim Huntley built a livery stable, which was sold to Stockwell, later to the Ward brothers, then to Davis brothers. This was at the old A. P. Grocery location, now the Du Quoin State Bank drive-up.

Mr. Elstun built a building before the Civil War, which later was known as the Humphrey building.

The Blue Front Inn of 1870 was located at the Home Lumber site on South Chestnut Street.

Mike Shroeder built a clothing store, which became Jones Drug store and, in more modern times, was the site of McCollum's Drug Store. It was also Neighbor's furniture store and opera house.

Ned and John Moberly built the Browning corner, Jasecko's of 1953. John Moberly married Hester Browning, sister of Marshall Browning, for whom the Du Quoin hospital is named.

Where the Post Office of today is located, was once the site of the Heywood house, built by Robert Yearian.

Albert G. Adkins lived at the site of the Charlie Wall house, later the B. T. Zeigler home, then Ward Blakeslee's home, and now is the location of the Baptist Church.

Early stills near Du Quoin were situated at the McElvain place, Mike Taylor's, Joseph Vancil's at the Absloam Atken site about 1/4 mile from the White Ash Mine, Alex Campbell's at the John Mann place. John Campbell ran a still at Old Du Quoin. George Young had one at Young's Chapel. Corn whiskey, peach brandy and apple brandy sold for 25¢ a gallon. No license was necessary and a still was a legitimate business in those days.

Dr. Willard Wall had the first buggy, on the order of a runabout, before the war, about 1845 or 46.

It is amazing how many of today's young people have never eaten snow ice-cream. Perhaps because their folks did not know how to make it, or because there was fear that the snow was not clean. With all of the pollution and additives in our food, it seems snow might be one of the cleanest things we have. To make snow ice-cream was a simple, wonderous, thing. Take a large bowl, beat one egg until light, add one cup of sugar, one cup of cream or milk, one and one half teaspoon of vanilla. Stir this mixture and add four or five cups of clean, feathery, new fallen snow. If you don't have an egg, make it without.

The site of Marshall Browning Hospital was the scene of many different activities of the past. Old timers say it was once the site of a camp of friendly Indians. It was also the site of the Soldiers and Sailors reunion. At one time the baseball diamond of the Cyclone team was here.

The Cyclones were organized about 1893. The players were Dave Sedden, pitcher; Perry Eubanks, catcher; Louie Lewedag, shortstop; Cornie Reagin, first base; Charlie Weinberg, third base; Tom Davison, second base; Matt Davison; Ben Anderson and Charles Stryker, fielders and Ed Flynn, waterboy. This team enjoyed quite a bit of success in what was described as a rapidly growing sport.

E. B. Maclin, who was one of the pioneers of harness racing, once almost owned Dan Patch, a record breaking horse. Maclin had been interested in horses and harness racing since he was a boy. He sometimes trained and drove trotters and pacers in Illinois, Arkansas, Indiana and Tennessee. At one time, before Dan Patch became a famous horse, Maclin had put up the money to buy the horse. However, the owner wisely backed out of the deal. Dan Patch's record time of 1:55 1/2 stood for many years. When Maclin died in 1943, aged 72 years, he owned several fine horses, including McEllen, a fine stallion, sire of many excellent race horses.

The Elks lodge was organized in 1903. Forty-two members were initiated during an all day celebration which included a parade. Installation was held on West Main Street in the Parks-Boehein building where the Eagles have been for

many years. The construction of the present Elks building began in 1919 and was completed two years later. During this time, membership grew from about 100 to 430 members. The Elks Country Club came into being in 1932.

The local chapter of Elks obtained their charter through an application by Job Cook, W. B. Hall, Frank Long, Robert Plumlee, B. W. Pope, Dr. T. B. Reagin and I. R. Spillman. W. B. Hall became the first exalted ruler and Job Cook the first secretary. The trustees were Albert Driemeyer, E. T. Blakeslee, J. W. Blakeslee, Lyle W. Blakeslee, Thomas Jeremiah and W. W. Parks.

Among Spanish War veterans were found Joe Brown, Hayes Burnett, Jarrett McLemore, Amos Meredith, James Morgan, Joe Stewart and William Weaver.

The first black woman to attend Southern Illinois Normal at Carbondale was Mattie Allen Craigwell of Du Quoin. Her mother, Jane, was employed by the Judge Wall family. When Mrs. Craigwell heard of the new Normal for teachers, she moved from Missouri to Du Quoin so her daughter could attend the school. Mattie did become a teacher. Her son, Theodore A. Holland, became a dentist in Carbondale. A Carbondale man, Henry Wood, was the first black man to attend Southern Illinois Normal.

Among other "firsts" was Mary Alice Pleasant, a great-granddaughter of Du Quoin's first black minister, Rev. Richard Dement. She was the first black WAC in World War II.

The first black family to settle in the Old Du Quoin area was the Turners. Many of this family are buried in the Old Du Quoin cemetery.

The first black church was organized in 1866 at the home of Mrs. America Barton. The church was located between Du Quoin and St. John and became known as the Second Baptist Church. Its first minister was Rev. Richard Dement. Another of his great granddaughters is Otilla Pleasant. The church burned and was rebuilt at Walnut and North Street.

The Rotary Club was organized March, 31, 1921, at a meeting of 24 Du Quoin men at the St. Nicholas hotel. H. O. Pope was the temporary chairman for the first meeting. The first officers were H. C. Miller, president; James Forester, vice president; H. O. Pope, secretary and W. W. Parks, treasurer. The charter was presented May 24 the same year, by the sponsoring club of Harrisburg. The Harrisburg delegation of 122 persons came to Du Quoin by special train.

One of the club's outstanding programs, started in 1922, is an annual banquet for honor students. Those students honored in the first year were:

High School--Seniors, Elizabeth Adles, Pauline Croessman, Dean Kimmel, Mabel Knauer; Juniors, Catherine Howells, Iona Lee, Thomas Pope; Sophomores,

Ethel Croessman, Ena Chapman, Louise Durham, Adelaide Guerrettaz, Leona Hamilton, George Queen; Freshman, Louise Brookings, Edward Flynn, Melba Hale, Florence Newbern, Owen Norris, Helen Purdy, Elizabeth Weinberg, Pauline Wiehn, Lucia Winters.

Sacred Heart--10th Grade, Louise Kern, 9th Grade, Agnes Pauscher; 8th Grade, Aurelia Hazelbach; 7th grade, Leo Schmidt, Margaret Bosetto; 6th Grade, Frieda Ritter, Joseph Czayo; 5th Grade, Louise Krotchen, Margaret Bates, Margaret Fritz; 4th Grade, June Fritz, Louise Parks, Lawrence Musiol.

Wheatley--8th Grade, Stella Gilliam, Ralph McCollum, Joe Roach; 7th Grade, Alice Chambers, Herschel Howells, Marybell Kimmel, Hazel Mantel; 6th Grade, Irene Wilson, Helen Hill, Sam Clark, Blanch Napier; 5th Grade, Elizabeth Corden, Herbert Dunbar, Marie Graff, Russell Pyle, Helen Reid; 4th Grade, Wayne Wilderman, Delbert Zeck, George Moore, Raymond Pope, Thomas Howells.

McKinley School--5th Grade, John Cernaka, James Genesio; 4th Grade, Anna Hottes, Ruth Bryant, Louise Kowalzik, Helen Newbern, Hal Hummel.

Lincoln School--Helen Webb, Lillian Thomas, Loculia Cochran, Myrtle Roberts, Alvis Thomas, Elizabeth Turner, James Huley.

J. B. Ward School--8th Grade, Eileen Anderson, Marie Theobald, Margaret Bryden, Harley Quillman, Allen Ozburn, Libbie Lollis, Eleanor Marcolina; 7th Grade, Wilburn Hale, Martha Michaelson, Ressho Bailey, Lois Linzee, Mary Alice Essick, Raymond Weingardt, Mark Miller; 6th Grade, Ruth Bulmer, Bertha Malzahn, Emily Milligan, Charles Benton, Hiley Harriss, Georgia Gunter, Margaret Harriss, Vivian Sharpe, Dean Weisleder; 5th Grade, Anna Carraker, Florence Croessmann, Newton Miller, Goldie Rhine, Joe Myers, Elizabeth Gladson, Dwight Griffin, Alice Roach; 4th Grade, Gladys Holden, Martin Hennrich, Lavern Reynolds, James Pontano, Betty Ross, Edna Eaton, Charles Flynn, Lyle Wheatley and Zepaniah Stowers.

One of Du Quoin's most unique looking homes of the past was the Charles Hatfield home. It was a two story house with a stained glass windowed tower at one corner. It was located at the southwest corner of Vine and Cole Streets. John R. Tanner, a blacksmith, was its builder.

A Saturday in Main Street in 1868 was a joyous occassion. Families came in wagons, a man, wife and their assorted offspring. Some of these wagons were marked "Oldendorf," which was a local product. Most of the horses were sleek and well fed with gleaming brass knobs on the hames of their harness.Occassionally there was an ill fed, mistreated animal which would keel over dead in the middle of the town. Feed for the horses was brought along if the town visit was to be a long one. After securing the horses to a hitching post, it was on to the stores.

The lady of the family might purchase thread and ribbon, and then on to the grocery section of the store. Many stores handled both dry goods and food. Some stores combined furniture and coffins. If one stopped at Burton and Yearians on Division Street, one could buy both food and ribbons, plus one might get to see Mr. Loosley mixing bread in the bakery or you might look wistfully at peppermint sticks in a jar.

The man of the family might go to Neely and McCreery's Hardware at Mulberry and Main Streets for a bunch of ten penny nails or a bit for a horse's bridle. Then on to the German Drug Store to buy some salve from Dr. Hahn.

The dusty streets, pulverized by the horses hooves, might be given a sprinkling by the water wagon.

The advent of the "horseless carriage" changed the mode of travel and one was a bit cleaner when arriving in town, if traffic was at a minimum. When getting in the car there was always the excitement, and hope, that one would come upon a neighbor and his car, for neither man would let the other outdo him in speed. They would race along, perhaps in a Cleveland, trying to outrun a Dart. The lady of the family would usually thoroughly disapprove of all this. She held her hat and gritted her teeth, but the kids loved it.

The litany of cars was a long one. Throughout the years, boys admired the Dart, Sampson, Metz, Velie, Gardner, Scripps-Booth, Essex, Moon, Samson, Case, Detroiter Chandler, Studebaker, Willys-Knight, Rickenbacker, Moline-Knight, Nash, Columbia, Cleveland, Hudson, Buick, Reo, Paige, Oldsmobile, Cadillac, Overland, Chevrolet, Ford, Marmon, Dodge, Chrysler, Maxwell, Rambler, Durant, Oakland, Star, Whippet, Saxon, Chalmers, Franklin, Monroe, Haynes, Hupmobile, Packard, Sterns-Knight, Pierce-Arrow, Lincoln and Stutz, to name a few.

America's romance with automobiles was a firm and lasting one. The wooden spoke wheel, the crank, the trunk on the back, the running board and the magnito are things of the past and have been replaced by opera windows, six speakers and a computerized voice which tells you to shut the door.

In the horse and buggy days, traveling was understandably quite limited. Five miles was a long way and in bad weather it was definitely too far. In good weather, ten to fifteen miles wasn't too bad. Social life was usually limited to visiting friends and relatives who lived nearby. But once a car was acquired, the importance of distance dwindled and man ventured farther and farther away from home. Five hundred miles was still a great distance in the '30s but it could be done in one long, long, day in reasonable comfort. Tourist accomodations were now available and it was a great adventure to spend a night in your own cabin with

your car parked at the door.

The automobile salesman began to whet his skills and learned not to ignore the overall clad farmer who strolled among the cars. More than one salesman quoted a price and was surprised when the farmer pulled a roll from his pocket, peeled off several bills and said, "I'll take it."

A. C. Willi built the first gas station in Du Quoin at North Division and Park Street.

Similated Illinois Intelligencer, Oct. 6, 1967, The story of two of the oldest bells in the United States was told in this issue. Both of these bells are in Illinois. They are the McKendree Chapel Bell and the other is the Kaskaskia Liberty Bell of the West. A noted authority on bells believes the McKendree bell to be the oldest in the United States.

The Kaskaskia bell was a gift to the people of Kaskaskia from King Louis XV of France in 1741. The 650 pound bell is 22 inches high and has a diameter of 30 inches. The bell was sent by ship to New Orleans, then placed on a barge and pulled up the Mississippi river by men on the shore with hand lines, taking two years to cover the 800 miles. It was hung in a tower in 1743. The Liberty Bell in Philadephia was sent to the United States in 1753.

It is said the Liberty Bell of the West is so named because it rang out to call the residents of Kaskaskia to hear George Rogers Clark declare Virginia rule after the defeat of the English.

In 1844, when the Mississippi flood destroyed the church, the bell went into the river. The river cut a new channel and covered most of the town of Kaskaskia in 1881. In 1918, 74 years later, when workmen were dredging the channel, the bell was found and recovered. It now hangs in a small chapel on Kaskaskia Island.

The age of a bell is determined by it's first casting. At the time of recasting the original date is put on the "new" bell.

McKendree College, in Lebanon, Illinois, has what may be the oldest bell in the United States. It was cast in Spain in the eighth century. A date is also carved on the bell indicating that it came to Florida in the sixteenth century when the Jesuits had some 200 bells shipped to America from Spain in 1582 to 1584, The Jesuits were so badly persecuted by the Indians in Florida that they fled by boat and overland with their bells to Mexico.

Many of these bells were found in the nineteenth century in abandoned missions and most were taken to St. Louis and melted down. One bell escaped, it was recast and taken to a Centralia, Illinois, fair. The president of McKendree College was attracted by the deep rich tones of the bell and bought it for $60 for the

college, where it has remained for over a century. The McKendree bell is 25 inches high, 31 1/2 inches in diameter and the yoke is 16 inches.

Many of the early settlers of Illinois came from southern states where slavery was a way of life. Others were violently opposed to slavery, such as Daniel Pope Cook, the youthful owner of The Intelligencer, the first newspaper printed after Illinois became a state in 1818. It was printed in Kaskaskia. Edward Cole, a Virginian who had once been secretary to President Madison, came to Kaskaskia on a visit and decided he liked the territory. He freed his slaves and moved to Edwardsville. In 1822, just four years after moving, he became the governor of Illinois. The pro-slavery element wanted to amend the constitution to allow slavery, but Cole did much to prevent the amending.

The division of beliefs created many problems during the Civil War. Some men from Southern Illinois fought on the side of the Confederacy, but more fought on the side of the Union. There was even a possibility of Southern Illinois seceding. John A. Logan of Murphysboro and John A. McClernand of Springfield, previously of Shawneetown, probably did more to put this area on the Union side than anyone else. They both accepted commissions in the Union army as brigadier generals.

Philippe Renault has been given the dubious distinction of bringing black slavery into Illinois. He was at the head of a company chartered by the King of France to exploit the Louisiana Territory in 1717. Illinois was included in the territory at that time. He arrived in Illinois in 1720 with an undetermined number of San Dimingo slaves and received 25 more each year for five years.

The 1732 census showed 165 slaves in the Illinois country, most in St. Clair and Randolph Counties. Twenty years later the number had risen to 436 slaves. When the French lost the Illinois country to the British in the French and Indian War, many of the French moved to Missouri, taking their slaves with them. By 1800 there were only 107 slaves at Prairie du Rocher and Kaskaskia.

The Ordinance of 1787 forbid slavery in the Northwest Territory. However, the governor, Arthur St. Clair, gave his own interpretation to this law, allowing those who had slaves to retain them, but no new slaves were to come into the area. During the time of large migration from slave states such as Virginia, the Carolinas and Tennessee, many slaves were brought into southern Illinois. To the people who were accustomed to slavery, the ordinance made no difference. It was not until Illinois began seeking statehood that slavery became a real issue in the potential state. Illinois came into the Union as a free state but the indenture laws took over and slavery continued under the guise of indentured servants.

The slavery issue was finally ended by the bloody Civil War, which set brother against brother, and friend and neighbor against each other. Still today a rivalry remains between the North and South.

In Civil War days, a strong pro-south organization, known as the Knights of the Golden Circle, sprang up in Perry County. An opposition group of northern sympathizers was called the Union League. According to the writings of Raymond E. Lee, of Tamaroa, the Union League was responsible for the arrest and imprisonment of six Tamaroa southern sympathizers, one of whom was Walter S. Hawkes. The men were taken roughly from their beds at night, tossed on a train and shipped like animals to the American Bastille in Washington, D. C., to be imprisoned till the war's end. Lee told of Peter Lee and eldest son, Dick, fleeing after the warning from some hound dogs. Two of the Union League members, who had reputedly sent in a listing of southern sympathizers, were found hanged several days later.

One lady, who was questioned about her husband, Pete, and his whereabouts came up with a good response, which probably saved her husband's neck. She lashed out with, "Pete? I ain't seen that damed rascal in four years. He's skipped the country! And he's left me with these nine kids of his." Thus Peter Pyle was saved due to his fast thinking wife, Elvira.

Josh Teague was reputed to be a leader of the Golden Circle. Drills were supposedly held on Hampleman property and in Paradise Prairie in the eastern section of Perry County. On the other side of the coin, the northern sympathizers aided in the underground railway, basing their operations near the early Illinois Central railway.

A listing of cases brought before the Circuit Court in April, 1863, furnished by Elizabeth Spurgeon, showed case after case in which persons were accused of bring blacks into the County. However, all of these cases were quashed. Many of the names were those of prominent residents.

The Chicago Tribune printed much about the Knights of the Golden Circle, sometimes called Order of American Knights, Order of the Sons of Liberty or Copperheads. A person named Meyers signed an affadavit in August, 1862, describing a meeting he attended, ten miles north of Pinckneyville in Perry County, where 400 Knights were present. He named many people, including a doctor, a judge, and a future judge. The affidavit stated that all of the men made speeches which were pro-south. Also included was the name of the brother of a famous northern general.

One very plucky man, Frederick Williams, highly irritated by the Knights, made enemies of the group. He usually carried a pair of Smith and Wesson pistols.

Once when he was on his way home from Pinckneyville, two of the Knights began to chase him. He stopped his two wheeled cart, got down, and with drawn pistols, challenged his pursuers. The Knights backed off but swore to get him later. There is a story in the Williams and Lee families that Frederick Williams hid gold during the Civil War. The family was told of its location. Williams had a stroke and was confined to a wheelchair. Just before this stroke, he had moved the gold and not revealed the hiding place. He refused to tell the location. No gold was ever found.

The underground railway was active in our area, helping runaway slaves to escape to freedom. B. J. Roots used his farm as one of the stations. Two blacks, who had been freed by Roots, remained with Roots and helped with the escapees. They were buried on the Roots farm near the site of "the cabin."

The settlement known as Appleton dates back to about 1828. It was located about a mile south of present day Tamaroa. It fell victim to the Illinois Central Railroad, as most of the people and buildings moved to what is now Tamaroa, to be near the railroad. The land grant, signed by President Filmore, gave 2,595,053 acres of land to the Illinois Central railroad. Tamaroa was named by Mrs. Holt and Mrs. B. J. Roots as Tamaroawa, with the last two letters being dropped later.

Both Abraham Lincoln and Stephen A. Douglas were once in Perry County. These two great Americans had held a debate in Jonesboro on September 16, 1858. Douglas left his private railroad car on a siding in Tamaroa and went on by stagecoach to Benton to speak. Lincoln traveled on to a state fair in Central City.

Shadrack Bond, the first governor of Illinois, once ate at the Lee Inn in the spring of 1831. This inn was located on the Shawnee-Kaskaskia trail, near the Isaac Lee cemetery in Perry county. The Lee Inn was a combination inn, store and post-office.

Legends abound concerning all locales. They do not necessarily detract from the present day image of the locale, but do give one insights into the turbulent past. One such legend deals with Tamaroa. At one time it was called Rocktown due to an incident in the early 1900's. A black family had moved into a house about one mile south of Tamaroa. Some persons set fire to the house and chased the family down the railroad tracks, throwing rocks and cursing loudly. The family escaped and made their way to Du Quoin where they were helped by Watts Parks and Dr. Gillis with clothing and a residence until they could become self sufficient.

During the winter of 1869, a much worse incident happened. A young black in his late teens was walking north along the railroad track, possibly heading for

During the winter of 1869, a much worse incident happened. A young black in his late teens was walking north along the railroad track, possibly heading for Centralia. The Illinois Central depot was a popular spot for the idle young men of the day. One of them hailed the black and asked why he was walking through their town. Instead of beating a fast retreat, the black tried to explain his presence, which only made things worse. A remark was made by one of the whites that the black should be fixed so the white girls would be safe. A local church deacon had arrived in his buggy and volunteered his services as he had his hog castrating knife along and would even perform the neutering. While the others held the screaming black, the Deacon castrated the young black man.

Not satisfied with their butchering, the group tied the bloody young man to a buggy and dragged him two blocks to a school yard, where they hung him.

The next day was Sunday and a businessman saw the body swinging from the huge elm tree. Since his church was only a hundred feet away, the businessman did not want the ladies seeing the horrible sight when they arrived for services. So he had a man remove the body. For fifty cents the man cut down the body and took it by wagon to the west of town near White Walnut creek, where the body was put on a large brush pile and burned. One old lady, Granny Hall, predicted the evil deed would curse Tamaroa, that the village would never prosper, but would wither and die.

The winter of the "Deep Snow" began in December of 1830. It covered southern Illinois to a depth of three feet, with drifts up to six feet. For 60 days high winds blasted the area. Those who experienced the snow were qualified for membership in the "Old Settlers" association and a special designation of "Snow Bird." Since our area was so sparsely settled reports on the terrible conditions are mainly from other areas.

Dr. Julian M. Sturtevant gave a detailed description of the snow. He had come from New England to Jacksonville to assist in the creation of Illinois college in 1829. December 20, 1830, began with a cold rain which alternated with sleet and snow. On Christmas day, six inches of snow fell. Then came the furious wind, driving snow which piled up to three feet, followed by a freezing rain which in some areas was firm enough to support a team and sled. The fierce wind continued and thermometers registered 12 degrees below zero. The snow was driven with such force that a person could hardly see or walk.

Sturtevant had to leave his cabin as the wind drove the snow in through the cracks. He sought shelter in the partly completed college building. Dr. Edward Beecher, the president of the college, had gone to Vandalia to get its charter

and became stranded. Seeking assistance, he found Charles Holmes, who owned an exceptionally strong horse. In an improvised sleigh, the two men traveled the 40 miles to Jacksonville in the only recorded journey during the storm.

Many horror stories were printed about the snow, such as a man, wife and six of their children frozen to death, but names were missing in most instances. No doubt many did perish during this time. It was said that the vicious weather caused the buffalo in the territory to flounder in the deep snow and eventually starve, leaving no more of these animals on the eastern side of the Mississippi River.

Another day of fearful weather was December 20, 1836, which was designated "Cold Tuesday." Temperatures were said to fall 100 degrees in less than five minutes, according to one report, or that in one hour, the mercury changed from 40 degrees above to 30 degrees below. Either way, it must have been quite a change. There were reports of frogs found frozen with mouths open, hogs in frozen heaps and chickens literally frozen in their tracks.

One man, Washington Crowder, was traveling from Sugar Creek to Springfield to abtain a marriage license. He saw a dark cloud which produced a deep rumbling and heavy freezing rain. Arriving in Springfield, he attempted to dismount but found his long coat had him firmly frozen to his saddle. Men came to his aid, loosening the saddle girth and carrying both man and saddle inside to thaw.

A story which did not end as well, involved two men trying to get around a flooded creek in Iroquois County. Fearing for their lives, they killed one of their horses, removed the entrails and crawled into the body cavity. Later, after the carcass had cooled they were going to use the other horse in the same manner, but in the darkness lost the knife. One of the men froze to death. The other lived, but he lost most of his fingers, toes and one leg had to be amputated.

Today it is a warm 9° with a bit of snow, a perfect day to curl up with a good book. It is our wish that you have enjoyed this trip back into the past.

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